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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BEFORE YOU VOTE

BE SURE TO PONDER THIS COLUMN CAREFULLY.

Humbuggers Come Out Bold—Aldrich Not Ashamed of Archbold Letters, Not Surprising—Hillquit and Hopp, Twin Performers—"Labor Laws" at Rest.

Sherman, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, telegraphed to his home city, Utica, to give Kern, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, a "rousing reception." Time was when the politicians of the seemingly opposite parties met, shook hands and had a good time AFTER election. Now they meet, shake hands, and puff one another BEFORE election. They have grown confident that the people are there only to be humbugged.

The Demo-Republican press has taken no notice of the Panama revelations made by the "World." An X-ray apparatus, that would reveal the share of the $40,000,000 loot that went into the pockets of each of these now silent papers, would explain the whenceness of the wherefore.

Senator Aldrich should henceforth be known as Sibley No. 2, or "Me-Too Aldrich. When the damaging letters between Sibley and Archbold were made public, Sibley hastened to declare he was not ashamed of them; now that the announcement is made of letters to be published that passed between Aldrich and Archbold, Aldrich hastens to say in advance that he never wrote a letter to Archbold of which he would feel ashamed.—Nobody doubts that. The Sibleys and the Aldriches are beyond shame.

Why should Hughes feel indignant at Chanler's not answering the charges Hughes brings against Chanler? Does not Hughes know that he should "preach Republicanism" and not be "personal"? Does Hughes forget that, when he ran against Hearst, he objected to Hearst's "personalities"?

The letter left behind by Carnegie's chum, the multimillionaire suicide Otha M. Hartzel, to the effect that he had "too much money and too few friends" will undoubtedly be made the text for sentimental Socialist orations. A text it should be for sound Socialist argument. While gathering wealth, to-day, man is compelled to so narrow his horizon that he may acquire money, but becomes a dried stick.

How superfluous is the announcement that Standard Oil has its fingers in the Panama Canal! More to the point would be some announcement of the enterprise in which Standard Oil has not its fingers.

Speaker Cannon could outrage the working class all he wished by acts of commission and of omission. The good church women of St. Clair, Mo., whose husbands' incomes increased in direct ratio with the number of outrages perpetrated on the workers—these good church women had no objection. But now that Cannon is charged with using the word "damn!" frequently, these good church women pelted the Speaker with lemons.

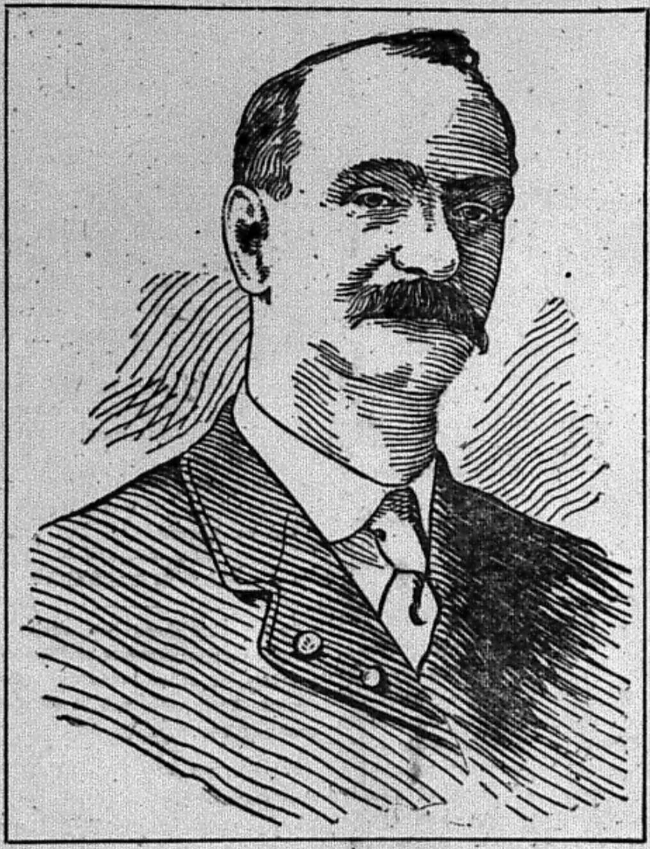
Either Mr. Morris Hillquit is crowding close upon the heels of Mr. Julius Hopp, or Mr. Julius Hopp is crowding close upon the heels of Mr. Morris Hillquit. Morris and Julius are both pillars, of smoke by day and of fire by night, of the Socialist party. Julius has just perpetrated a play in four acts, with the fourth act so wholly disconnected from the preceding three that it can be and is actually omitted from the performance; Morris has just perpetrated a lecture on Immigration the whole of which is so utterly irrevelant to the charges documentarily preferred against his party and himself that it might as well have been wholly omitted, like Julius's fourth act. Who is the pace setter, Julius or Morris? Both their performances came off on the same night. As well may Julius run for Congress, and Morris for playwright laurels.

Anti-immigration agitation is well calculated to conceal the real sore—capitalism. It draws the working class attention away from the real cause of its misery—the displacing of labor by machinery. To raise a hue and cry against the immigrant can never be the work of a Socialist. He who raises such a cry must be, either an economic quack, or in the service of the capitalists, who, for purposes of their own, periodically trot out the anti-immigration issue.

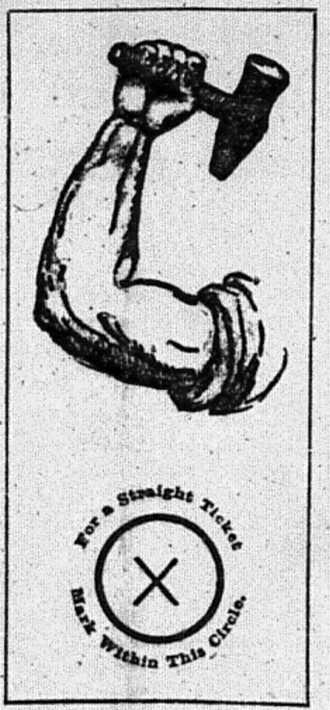
Both Taft and Bryan promise "prosperity" to the wage workers. Both Taft and Bryan stand for the capitalist system which spells for the wage workers the one word, Misery. There is no prosperity or improved conditions for the working class but beyond the grave of the capitalist system.

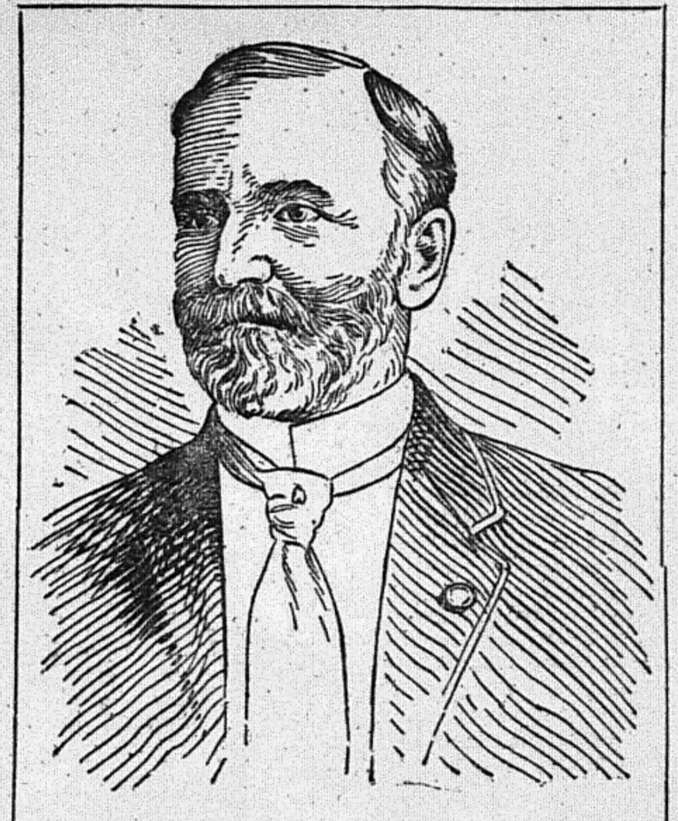
An anti-injunction law?—of what use would it be to the workers so long as the injunction using class are to do the interpreting of it? The legislative graveyard is filled with Factory acts, and "Labor Laws," that died from unconstitutionality, or lack of enactment.

Candidates of the Socialist Labor Party



For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS
(PRESTON'S PROXY.)
Engineer, New York





For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO
Machinist, Virginia

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

[Literally translated passage of report made to the Jewish Bund of Russia by its delegate to the Stuttgart International Congress. Published by the Bund Publishing Agency in Wilna, Russia, "Die Welt," pages 54 and 55. Can be obtained for 20 cents at the Bund's American headquarters, 196 Broadway.]

How necessary and important it was to have a clear Marxian view of the question of Immigration, was readily seen from the American resolution, submitted by Comrade Hillquit of the Socialist Party. Both before the Congress and, the first day, before the committee, that resolution was the only one that competed with ours.

• • •

As is well known, that resolution called forth great dissatisfaction among the European Socialists. We who have to deal with emigrating masses even at home, FELT AS IF CUT WITH A KNIFE by the division of the emigrants into those that are bona fide and those that are not. We are well acquainted with the examination which one must undergo upon his arrival in America, and with the tortures and hardships that that examination inflicts upon the immigrant. We know but too well that not only does the examination not keep out the emigrant, but what it does is to force the emigrant to submit himself all the more abjectly to the agent. All those defects in the American resolution were clear to all.

RENDERING HOMAGE TO THE S.L.P.

It is the familiar dodge with the wrongdoers in the Labor and Socialist Movement to pronounce the Socialist Labor Party a "disrupter." When their wrong-doings are exposed, when their false principles are torn to shreds, "Disrupter!" comes ready to their lips. Unable, of course, to make answer, conscious of guilt and of conviction at the bar of the International Movement, the wrong-doers who seek to turn the Temple of the Labor Movement into a house for merchandise turn to bay, like cornered rats, and yell, "Disrupter!"

The present campaign furnishes two striking illustrations of all that "Disrupter!" means on the lips of the adversaries of the S. L. P.

A few weeks ago the office of the "Vorwaerts," the Yiddish organ of the Socialist party, was the scene of a violent discussion on the campaign of the 9th Congressional District. The discussion being at its height, a woman, prominent in the Gompers style of unionism, happened to come in. Quickly she took a hand, siding emphatically with those who were grinding their teeth at the candidature of the S. L. P. candidate for Congress. After a violent tirade the woman sought to clinch her argument with the statement: "I care not how superior a man De Leon may be to Hillquit, De Leon is a disrupter. Wherever he is he disrupts. IF HE IS SENT TO CONGRESS HE WILL CREATE DISRUPTION THERE TOO!"

Stick a pin there.

The second illustration is furnished by Mr. Hillquit himself.

Unionism has learned that it does not suffice to unionize a town. It has learned that it does not suffice to unionize a State. It is learning that local unionism is worthless unless the unionism is planted upon a national and an international basis. This principle Socialism has long ago proclaimed. It is embodied in the motto: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" Without the international unity of the proletariat there can be no effective local unity. The practical application of the principle is embodied in the motto: "Liberal Immigration." For that very reason capitalism seeks to promote national and race animosities. Much as capitalism needs the immigrant, the same as it needs concentration of production, it seeks to foment the notion that the proletariat of other nations have "a lower standard of living." The practical result of this manoeuvre, especially in a country like America where all races are represented, is to cut up the proletariat now in the country into as many hostile fractions as there are nations. The capitalist manoeuvre is agreeable to racial vanities. The position of the International Congress is, of course, deadly opposed to such a capitalist posture, and counteracts it by a posture that favors liberal immigration.

This notwithstanding, the S. P. has found its account in playing into the hands of capitalist chicanery. In two successive International Congresses the S. P. favored and introduced resolutions on immigration that were of such a shocking nature that they were hooted out and were pronounced to be "in violation of the fundamental principles of Socialism" (Report of Stuttgart Congress, p. 234), and which the delegate of the Russian Jewish Bund referred to, even more emphatically, in his report to his organization, as having caused him to "FEEL AS IF CUT WITH A KNIFE," and well he may. (Report of the Bund, p. 54.)

For four years the S. L. P. has argued against, exposed and denounced this betrayal of the cause of Socialism; and the emphasis of the S. L. P. exposure increased this year when the S. P. national convention, to the tune of "the hordes of Asia and Europe," again ratified its disgraceful posture on Immigration, with Mr. Morris Hillquit as a leading fugleman.

The S. L. P. exposure of facts was sneered at with complacency. Relying upon the noise their campaign raised, the S. P. officials and candidates expected the voice of the S. L. P. to be drowned. They were at perfect ease of mind and body—a contented lot. Suddenly their ease of mind was rudely "disturbed" and "disrupted": By raising its banner on the narrowed battlefield of the Ninth Congressional District, where Mr. Hillquit himself was sailing placidly along, the S. L. P. forced recognition of the important issue of Immigration. On that narrowed battlefield the clatter, the hurrah, the hysterics of the S. P. campaign at large was escaped. The minds were left cool enough to hear other voices, and to think. To hear the voice of the S. L. P. is equivalent to thinking with the masses. The placid S. P. Hillquit campaign, on an anti-Immigration subsoil, ceased to be placid. Facts could no longer be ignored. As facts are stubborn things, to face them is to bump one's nose and knock it bloody. At this point the well known cry of all convicted malefactors in the Socialist and Labor Movement of the land could not fail. It did not fail. The essence of Mr. Hillquit's and his partisans' cry is—"Disrupter!"

The second illustration illustrates the first, as the first does the second.

True! Wherever the S. L. P. is, disturbance and disruption is certainly in store for Wrong, for Crookedness, or for False Reasoning injurious to the cause of International Socialism. In and out of Congress, wherever the S. L. P. is seen, there is no peace, no comfort, no restfulness for speculators upon the flesh and bone of the International Proletariat.

Unconscious to themselves, the Hillquit S. P.-ites render homage to S. L. P. intrepidity and rectitude.

If Socialism is a "dream," or a far off thing, why is it that the capitalist papers spend so much time upon it?

To judge by the tone of the "Volkszeitung" reports of the campaign in the Ninth N. Y. Congressional District, they are written by the glare of Jonastic statistics. Herr Alexanderleben Jonas was the contriver, in 1899, of the miraculous statistics, by virtue of which workingmen, who did not average $500 a year, paid something like $600 taxes. The reports and forecasts on the issue in the Ninth Congressional District, reduced to figures, read somewhat like this:

"Out of the 20,192 votes registered in the District, Hillquit will poll 26,357. That being 6,165 votes more than registered, it follows—first, that none of the other candidates can possibly win; secondly, that Hillquit has 6,165 votes to spare wherewith he can enter the campaign in 1910 that many votes ahead of all possible opponents, and, consequently, having them all handicapped, making his re-election a foregone conclusion." Haste-nit gesehen!

None should miss reading "The Independent" of the 15th instant. It has a signed article from each of the seven Presidential candidates. Read, compare and decide. Head and shoulders above all is the article of Preston's proxy, Gillhaus.

It is not Hearst alone that fuses, one day with Democrats, next day with Republicans. The Prohibitionists are cut after the same pattern. The Prohibitionist candidate for Governor in this State seriously considers the advisability of withdrawing in favor of Hughes. Why not?

GILLHAUS IN RHODE ISLAND

Socialist Labor Presidential Candidate Informs Workingmen on Issues of Campaign—Scores His Opponents, and Shows How Labor Can Win.

Pawtucket, R. I., October 26.—To say that the meetings of the S. L. P. Presidential candidate, August Gillhaus, in Pawtucket and Prrovidence were a success and end there, would not be doing justice to the man nor the meetings.

The Pawtucket meeting was held in a large playground before a large and attentive audience in the afternoon, the workers coming from the shops that close at 4 p. m. The meeting opened with the reading of the S. L. P. platform by the chairman, who then introduced Gillihaus, Preston's proxy. He began by saying that he was a workingman and that he knew he was to address a body of workingmen. He declared that the platform which had been read was built entirely for the benefit of the working class and that the labor problem was the only real issue which was now before the people of the country.

Gillhaus charged that the capitalist class had no use for working people except at this season of the year, when they were after their votes. He said: "We of the working class have a commodity to sell and if we want a market for it we must go to the capitalist class and beg them to buy it. When they have bought it, every muscle of our body and the gray matter in our heads belongs to them and we must make ourselves servile slaves."

Gillhaus happened to make his speech standing under a spreading oak. He used the occasion to show how it was the labor contained in an article which gave it its value, and showed thereby that labor was the creator of all wealth. Pointing to the tree Gillhaus said: "All the way from the woodman in the forest to the woodturner in the mill and then the sending of a table to the market and finally its shipment to the home, it is the labor crystallized in the table which gives it its exchange value."

Gillhaus attacked the immigration position of the fantastic Socialist party which it took at its national convention, and which its delegates at the International Socialist Congress espoused. He told the workingmen that

(Continued on page 6.)

SHUT THEM UP

S. L. P. MAN SETTLES S. P. CLAMORS FOR DEBATE.

Debsites Challenge Democrats, But Crawl Before Socialist Labor Party—Are Shamed into Argument and Receive Drubbing from Gillhaus and Markley.

Rochester, Pa., October 16.—The local Socialist party representatives came to a grievous end a few weeks ago when they were posing as the only party that was not afraid to debate the issues of the campaign. They sought to make capital out of the fact that the Democratic party would not give them a debate, and were strutting about with chests thrown out and heads held high as victors over the Bryan and Kern campaign club. But a wicked Socialist Labor Party man came along and spoiled all their rejoicing.

It all came about in this way. The Bryan and Kern clubs of Rochester has issued a challenge aimed at the Republican party to debate on a certain night, but the Socialist party, eager for to shine in the limelight, took up the challenge, and were to have John W. Sayton to do the killing. As I happened to be down town the night of the affair and learning of the debate went up to hear it. After the meeting of the Bryan and Kern club, the S. P.-ites who had flocked into the hall demanded a debate. The Democrats stated that they did not intend to debate with the S. P. or any other party but the Republicans, to whom the challenge was issued.

Then three of the S. P.-ites in succession arose and insisted that the discussion should take place then and there, but as the Democratic chairman truthfully stated there was not much difference between the Democratic and the Socialist parties and suggested that the S. P.-ites elect Bryan now with their votes, as it was impossible to get Debs in right away. But the S. P.-ites demanded a debate despite these friendly allegations. When I saw the Democrats did not want to take up that matter, I asked for the floor and challenged the S. P.-ites to debate, stating that we of the Socialist Labor Party would prove that the Socialist party was not a true Socialist party, and did not represent the interests of the working class. Immediately those Socialist party men shut up demanding debates. They sat as still as mice, and when one of them referred to me as being in with the Democrats, a member of the latter party made a motion that as there were two candidates in the field claiming to represent Socialist parties, the hall be donated free of charge to settle the argument. I accepted for the S. L. P. and stated that Gilhaus could be here on Oct. 7th. The motion was carried and published in the daily papers, but the S. P.-ites, true to their kind, left the hall without even a reply.

The meeting was well advertised for over a week, yet not one more word of debate was heard from the S. P. contingent. They all denied that they would even be at the meeting.

Gillhaus came accompanied by Com. E. R. Markley on the following Wednesday. When the crowd began to assemble at the hall, I noticed quite a few of the S. P.-ites and their leader, George Kunkel of I. W. W. affidavit fame. As soon as I introduced the first speaker, E. R. Markley, Kunkel commenced taking notes, although I stated our position as to the challenge at the beginning of the meeting.

After Markley had given the Republican and Democratic parties their dues he started on the Debs party and exposed that organization. Up jumped the Marxian Wonder, Kunkel, and demanded the platform to refute Markley's statements. He was told by the latter to sit down and keep order. After Gilhaus had spoken showing the fallacies of a pure and simple Socialist party, and the position of Preston as compared to Debs, we allowed the S. P. leader the floor. The audience stated that they would stay to the finish, although the hour was pretty late..

Kunkel produced the Communist Manifesto and proceeded to show why

(Continued on page 4.)

TAFT AND HIS PARTY

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TAFT CLUB MAKES CLEAR BY EPITOMIZING IT, THE LABOR-SKINNING NATURE OF REPUBLICANISM.

"The Bankers' and Brokers' Taft and Sherman Club" is the latest thing to come over the political pike. It was organized Monday before last at 20 Broad street and will march on October 31st in the Business Men's Parade.

Everywhere along that line of march, everywhere where there is a workingman to see these Bankers and Brokers parading and shouting and waving banners for Taft and Sherman, there should be a workingman convinced in mind and heart of the folly of voting for Taft and his party. Like the talons of a hawk or the fangs of a panther, this Bankers' and Brokers' Club of the Republican party epitomizes and symbolizes completely the nature of the party, what it stands for, and how it must seek its living.

The industrial capitalist, that is the capitalist directly concerned with the making of shoes, flour or locomotives, still makes a pretense of taking a hand in production. In spite of the admission of Carnegie that his wealth comes, not from work, but from "gathering others cleverer than myself around me, to do the work," the industrial capitalist still protests, with an injured air that he toils as much as anybody.

No such vestige of labor clings, however, to the banker and broker. Frankly throwing overboard all make-believe about their being connected with production, these gentry set themselves down as speculators. They are not making goods, they are "making money." The stocks and bonds they deal in, the fictitious holdings in cotton and wheat they juggle with, are not value and do not pretend to be. These men make their living by "bucking" the market, the same as on Fourteenth street another set of gentlemen make their living by "bucking the tiger." No thought ever crosses the mind of either set of their being of use to the community. Work is below them; produce value, toil over commodities?—Bah! life is a gamble, and apoplexy in his bath-tub for him who loses.

No parasitic growth on a leaf on the topmost branch of a tree but draws its sustenance from the roots deep under ground. No froth on the churning ocean but needs for existence the waters far below the surface. Likewise, no dross on the mass of humanity but draws its life from the millions of toiling beings submerged below it. These gamblers of Wall Street and Fourteenth Street are the froth, the dross, of the world. That they are on top and glitter in the sunlight, while the million who support them labor in eternal darkness, is no indication of their worth, but merely of their lesser weight and solidity. They are the refuse which must be skimmed off before the good metal below can be cast into the New Humanity which is now in the making.

Here, then, is an organization composed of open gamblers, mere preyers upon industry, formed to shout and march for a certain candidate. Are these gamblers blind? Are they ignorant which side their bread is buttered on? Neither! They know and just because they know, they see and just because they see, they have joined forces with the party best calculated to provide them with the affluent livings for idleness which they crave. Bone of the Republican bone, blood of Taft's blood, the bankers and brokers of Wall Street recognized instinctively which party they belonged with, and flocked to its banner.

For though it doesn't say it, the whole Republican party is built upon the principle of that very pluder which finds the most shameless manifestation in the Stock Exchange and the banker's office. Taken plank by plank, the Republican platform is an edifice built upon the backs and shoulders of a suffering, exploited working class. Should the workers stand upright the Republican platform would meet a disaster like a Kansas house in the path of a cyclone. There is not a man, officially or otherwise connected with the Republican party who would not cry out in horror against giving the worker the full product of his toil. There is not a candidate on the Republican ticket who would not jump with both feet upon a proposal to make the capitalist go to work at honest labor. There is not a government officer elected or to be elected on the Republican ticket who would hesitate a minute to call out the troops against workingmen who locked out their master and proceeded to produce for themselves. There is not a business or political maxim of the Republican party or the men who compose it, which would not go to the wall before a just system of industry which declared that he who produced no value should consume no value. Republicanism, from A to Z, spells exploitation of the working class.

Being cornerstoned on economic spoliation of the man who toils, the Republican party becomes warped and iniquitous in all its principles. Good fruit can not grow on a poisonous tree; no more can justice grow on the trunk of robbery. In his message to Congress a year ago, Roosevelt, the President himself, admitted that modern business was not carried on and could not be carried on within the pale of the law. Roosevelt's explanation was, that "the law is antiquated." The Socialist's explanation is, that capitalism, being essentially criminal, and being based on the crime of defrauding or depriving another of what he produces, can not but run into further criminality.

Some of these blossoms of criminality on the Republican branch on the tree of Capitalism are now quite prominently in the public eye. There is the Foraker-Standard Oil blossom; there is the Sheldon-Ice Trust blossom; there are the twin Kentucky Tobacco Night Riding and Louisiana Cotton Night Riding blossoms; there is the blossom of Vice-Presidential candidate James S. Sherman holding a $1,200 position as attorney for the Utica State Hospital at the same time he is drawing $7,500 yearly as Congressman; there is the Morse scuttling of a bank with its own funds, there are the Coal and Powder trusts, on trial for being conspiracies in restraint of trade. There are blossoms almost without number, which to name is sufficient, all proving that Republicanism, like any political machine which supports private ownership of the tools of production, is an engine for the scattering of vice and corruption over the land.

And finally, to sum up, and reveal the party, the party's candidate, and the President who stands god-father to the party's candidate, all bemired in the same slough of dishonesty, there is as the latest and brightest blossom on the branch, the Panama Canal Blossom.

The Panama Canal was started in the 80's as a bona-fide venture by a French company headed by De Lesseps. Finding the cut impracticable, they gave up the venture. A new company, backed by American capitalists, bought up the old De Lesseps company for a matter of $3,000,000, knowing it was worthless, but seeing a good thing to be made of it. In 1901 the second Hepburn bill, authorizing a canal across NICARAGUA, was passed. Five days later the President of the Board of this worthless New Panama Canal Co. offered to sell the PANAMA route for $40,000,000. The Spooner law was passed, amending the Hepburn bill to allow the purchase of the Panama route, provided Colombia, through whose territory it ran, ACCEPTED THE CONDITIONS IN A REASONABLE TIME. The time for Colombia's consent, without which the Panama route was to be abandoned, was set by treaty at September 22, 1903. Colombia rejected the treaty in toto. The time limit expired. In spite of that, the Panama revolution was fomented, the Canal Zone torn from Colombia at the cost of many lives, and a new treaty, providing for the acceptance of the Panama route, was signed by the "Republic of Panama," on December 2. Thus, over two months after the legal time set for the purchase of the Panama route, the Panama Canal Co. got rid of its fraudulent ditch to the United States government for the original price of $40,000,000.

And in the light of the latest legal revelations, who stand branded with the organizing of this gigantic swindle against the country—"their country," as they so proudly and patriotically tell us? Prominent among the names of the founders of this fraudulent Canal Co.; are declared to stand Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law to Theodore Roosevelt, then and now president of the United States; and Charles P. Taft, brother of William H. Taft, then Secretary of War, and now aspirant for the Presidency in Roosevelt's place.

There stand Taft and his party. The workingman who votes for them simply sticks his arm into the furnace which has burned his hand off.

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THE SEVEN PARTIES.

It is doubtful if there is any voter who in casting his ballot thinks otherwise than that the way he votes is best for himself and best for the nation; but it does not follow that because a man thinks a certain way that it is necessarily the right way. The workingman voter will this year have to make his choice from one of seven tickets. Votes of workingmen will be cast for all of them, but the interests of the workers, as a class, cannot be advanced by splitting up their votes. There must be one party that truly represents them and that alone is entitled to their votes.

Let it attempt to disguise things as it may, every political party is the party of a class. It represents some one or other interest in society.

The Republican party is the party of the Plutocracy. It stands for things as they are. It is satisfied with the ever-increasing power of the capitalist class. It prates of the "glory," the "pride" and "power" of the United States, meaning the glory, pride and power of the capitalist class. The Republican platform spells for the workers Exploitation, with injunctions, gatling guns, and the systematic use of military and police against the workers in every industrial dispute. A vote for the Republican candidates is a vote of approval of that party's misdeeds of the past and a warrant for their continuance in the future.

The Democratic party represents those interests that are being crushed out of existence by the development of the trust. Blind to history, and a knowledge of events, the Democratic interests do not see that the trust grows logically out of the principle of combination. The middle class seeks to avoid extinction by demands for free trade, coinage or banking reform, government ownership, etc., and in all its utterances it endeavors to make the workers believe that the Democratic nostrums are also for the salvation of the working class. Be not deceived. The Democratic platform, like the Republican platform, spells Exploitation for the workers. In the South, where the Democratic party is in full control, the children of the workers are most mercilessly enslaved in the factories, and Democratic law-makers refuse to aid them.

The Independence party is well named "Hearst's party." Is is his creation, partly to foster the interests of his chain of yellow newspapers, and partly to revenge himself upon the Democratic party, which did not do his bidding to the extent he thought it should. Mr. Hearst in his own personality stands forth as politician and capitalist. He may tirade against the rich, but his platform spells to the worker one thing, and one thing only: Exploitation.

The Populist party is a voice from the grave. It gives Mr. Watson a little needed notoriety. He is a staunch supporter of the Exploitation of Labor.

The Prohibition party is worrying over the amount that the workingman spends for drink. At this time, when millions have a tough job of it to get money for food, the Prohibition argument seems silly enough to have emanated from a rum-befuddled brain. The Prohibitionists, like the other capitalist upholders, stand emphatically for the Exploitation of Labor. If the worker would spend fewer pennies for drink Prohibition employers could withold it from wages.

The Socialist party comes before the workers talking revolution, but building a platform to please the middle class. Instead of enlightening the workers as to the cause of their misery the Socialist party trades upon their uneducated discontent. It seeks to use the enthusiasm of the workers to boost its politicians into office. It has disgraced, and continues to disgrace, the name of Socialist by its readiness to sacrifice principles for votes. The workingman who was under the impression that it was a true party of Socialism has that excuse no longer. The Socialist party is misnamed. It is not a party of Socialism, of the working class, it is a product of the decaying middle class.

The Socialist Labor Party boldly proclaims itself to be the party of the working class. It appeals primarily to the members of that class to sustain it in its fight against all their oppressors and misleaders. The Socialist Labor Party openly proclaims that its mission, the purpose of its being, is not to remedy capitalist society, but to abolish it.

That to this end the working class must organize itself upon the political and economic field. On the economic field, in order that Labor may be rescued from the hands of the Gomperses who harness the workers for the exploiters. On the political field to dethrone the capitalist from the public powers. Wherefore, fellow workingmen, we call upon you to join us at the ballot box there to cast your ballot against capitalism, and for Socialism, by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

BRYAN AND HIS PARTY

THEIR "GUARANTEES" GUARANTEE TO LABOR THE SAME DOSE THAT TAFT AND REPUBLICANISM GUARANTEE—CONTINUED MISERY.

And once again they heard the voice of Bryan crying in the wilderness, "Give me your votes and your day of salvation shall come. You shall bask again in the balmy shade of the full dinner pail. Give me your votes and I will give you anti-injunction statutes. I will guarantee your bank deposits."

The multitude listened, some approvingly, others scowlingly, as the prophet of old harangued them.

"Blessed is the man who followeth in the wake of Jeffersonian Democracy and Bryanism for the day of his salvation shall come. He shall see full dinner pails, and anti-injunction laws, and guarantee of bank deposits."

Some among the great crowd of listeners cheered; but they were rapidly hushed by the approach of a tall, bearded man of haggard demeanor. He stood before the platform of the prophet; his eyes flashed, and he made a violent effort to straighten a toil-bent back. The great crowd grew quiet, and the man became the centre of its gaze. He lifted his right arm and began to speak. His voice quivered as though with suppressed rage, but quickly became firm.

"The prophet lies! He tells what he knows is not true. He raises issues which he knows are irrelevant, immaterial, and non-essential. 'The balmy shade of the full dinner pail.' Oh! the poor sad promise of many years! Here you are again quickened to life by wind from the Platte. Is that all the hope you can give to those who spend all of their time in producing everything? But do you mean to insinuate that we are animals, and can be satisfied with what satisfies the cow, enough for her stomach? Have we no other senses but those of hunger? Are we not entitled to leisure and pleasure, to the joys of nature and art? Your remarks imply that we are so debased that you are confident of gaining our suffrage by promises of enough to eat while you are president. You insult our self-respect, our manhood. We are no longer miserable serfs—but a people which is entering into the light of class consciousness; and you can no longer deceive us by your subtle game of ambition.

"Friends, he speaks of securing our bank deposits. Let him first show us where our bank deposits are. I have worked all my life—that is, all of it that I was allowed to work—and have never been able to do any more than keep a roof over the heads of my wife and children and provide them with the common necessities of life. Grocery bills, clothing bills, and fuel bills, doctor bills and drug bills, followed me in dark array on pay-day, much like a pack of hungry wolves. My miserable pittance melted before them like a handful of snow in the eternal fires of Hades. Jehovah himself could not show me how to lay by money under such circumstances. And I am a true type of the working class, and my experience is typical of theirs. What care such as we poor, panic-buffeted slaves for your guaranty plank? Is your party able or willing to guarantee that there shall be no more periods of industrial stagnation, no more enforced idleness? Will it guarantee our jobs, and a chance to work and earn a paltry living? If it can we will listen.

"You speak of Jeffersonian Democracy. It is as dead as he who gave it name, and as obsolete as the conditions from which it sprung. It is as absurd to hold that nineteenth century remedies can be applied to twentieth century conditions as it would be to say that Perry's Lake Erie fleet would be able to cope with the Atlantic squadron. Why, man, at the time when Jeffersonian Democracy was most vigorous we were not even an independent commercial nation. Our country was an infant in swaddling clothes receiving with benefit the Hon. Thomas's soothing syrup which you would fain offer the young man of the present day. It is a reflection on our intelligence to tell us from the platform that the remedies of those by-gone days are applicable to modern ills. We are inclined to believe that the spirit which prompted you to attempt to resurrect Jeffersonian Democracy from its tomb is the identical spirit which actuated you in makng peace with that gang of political pirates called Tammany Hall.

"You talk loud of giving us injunction laws. It will take something stronger than that sop to obliterate Pullman from our minds. The man who led your party at that time has gone to the places beyond, to receive the rebuke of Patrick Henry and Jefferson and Paine for his treachery to the people. He is dead, but I must speak on. We can never forget that, ignoring the objections and protests of the governor of the Union's second state, he sent United States troops within its boundaries and used them against a part of our class that was struggling against intolerable oppression. What, tell me, do promises of anti-injunction laws from such a party as that amount to? Remember Pullman rings in our ears. A Democratic executive disregarded all law to help the master class, and another one of them would do the same if given an opportunity. Mr. Bryan, the only difference between you and the dead Cleveland is that he had his chance and made his record of faithfulness to Labor's enemies, while you have had no chance and consequently no record.

"And it was during that same Cleveland's administration that one of those repetitive panics broke over the land. Idleness called to its twin Starvation, and together they brought darkness into the homes of the poor. Did your Democratic Executive quicken his steps, then as he had done during the Pullman strike? Did he send the suffering workers food and clothing as rapidly as he had sent them powder and lead before? Certanly not. The working class was treated exactly the same by the Democratic party—your party—as they have been treated during the prevailing depression by the Republican government. At that time, as at the present time, the trained gang of exploiters, industrial buccaneers, with headquarters in Wall street, were welcome to the United States gold; millions for parasites, not a cent for idle fathers. If in the face of such a record as this, Mr. Bryan, we give our votes to you and thereby endorse your party, we should be guilty of basest treachery to our class and our wives and sons and daughters.

"Out in one of our western states is a Democratic governor and a Democratic legislature. A great strike occurred at a mining town called Goldfield, a strike undertaken to maintain the value of a dollar, to prevent discount of already meagre wages. The concocters of the nefarious plot to force discountable script on the miners wanted troops and wanted them from a Democratic administration. Of course this noble political organization at once proclaimed its friendship for struggling labor, and put its guaranteeing ideas into practice by guaranteeing the value of the miners' wages.—not much! Love and solicitude for labor and guaranteeing are pre-election themes. No use for them afterwards. Troops were had; the strike rendered futile. Later a Democrat named Bartlett fathered the odious police bill, a bill that has aroused the enmity of Labor throughout Nevada. The legislature passed the measure and presented it to the mine owners.

"How strikingly similar is the action of Democratic and Republican government under like circumstances! Take the recent troubles in the mines of Alabama for another instance. Did ever Republicans paralyze more effectually wage-slave efforts than did the Democrats of that state? And still in the face of all this, you, Bryan, have the brazen effrontery to tell us that the Democratic party is the 'friend' of the laboring masses. Time after time your party in control, in different states, has used all available power to thwart the endeavors of the toilers to improve the standard of their living. History and experience brand the professions of friendship you make as lies.

"Did you not once stigmatize the working class as a lot of public beggars? Is not what your bulky Republican opponent says of you true: that you never tried during your term in the United States Congress to pass one single law favorable to those whom you claim to be the champion of? Why did you remain silent during the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and then when it was all over and they were acquitted, come out with the statement that in your opinion they were the victims of a conspiracy? Explain why your intellect, usually so quick, worked so slowly that time? Why did you not denounce the illegal kidnapping—you, the friend and champion of labor?

"You need not answer the questions; I shall give you the answers. You are a political wiggler, a shrewd, scheming politician. You want to become president by hook or crook, by fair means or foul. In your efforts toward the coveted position you have breathed life into numerous so-called issues, fostered them, advertised them, killed them and buried them. What an array you have polished with your rhetorical dexterity: free silver, free trade, 16 to 1, anti-imperialism, anti-expansion, anti-tariff, and now it is anti-injunction and guarantee. In spite of the fact that you have spent much time in lecturing to the people on 'The Prince of Peace,' the model of morality, you are permeated through and through by the politician's spirit. You lecture under Y. M. C. A. auspices on the morals of Christ when you have no political irons in the fire; pander to corrupt, rotten Tammany Hall during campaign times in order to receive the backing of the money and the power which it has stolen from the people of New York. Pretty picture of decency, isn't it?

"It was this same deceptive, meandering spirit of policy that caused you to act as you did during the great miners' trial. The political spirit caused you to promulgate the free silver idea and the 16-to-1 idea several years ago. When you found out their uselessness you dropped them. When you returned from your last trip to Europe you were full of the government ownership idea. But when you were brought to a realization of how impolitic the idea, and how likely to jeopardize your chances, you dropped it as though it were a hot coal. Now you are busy with that tariff issue, etc., etc. The question of whether these issues are logical or just never enters your mind. Their vote-catching power is your only consideration. You burnish these so-called issues with the tinsel of your rhetoric, and then throw them to the voters, in the hope that their false brilliancy will draw votes.

"The real issue is: 'Shall the producer get the benefit of what his toil creates? Shall five million workingmen be permitted to work and gain food and clothing and fuel and shelter for their families during the coming winter?'

"Come, workingmen, let's have done with this man who would deceive us."

A great number cheered, and followed, singing:

"Our candidate lies in a prison cell,
Falsely convicted of crime;
The conspirators have wrung Freedom's knell,
But the future is his time."

Common Sense.

Sparks, Nevada.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

WEEKLY PEOPLE OF NOV. 7.

Owing to the Weekly People going to press a day later next week to permit publishing of Election results, our readers will receive their paper later than usually.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

Socialism and Modern Science, by Ferri	$1.00
People's Marx, by Deville	1.50
Critique of Political Economy, by Marx	1.50

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When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

LIGHT DAWNS

UPON THE WORKERS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN DETROIT.

Gompers Meeting A Frost—The Socialist Labor Party Is Endorsed As the Only Labor Political Party—Discontent In S. P. Camp.

Detroit, October 21.—With the approach of election day the party politicians are getting busy here seeking to corral the labor vote. The labor lieutenants of capitalism are being trotted out to dislocate the giant labor at the polls. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was here last week to help out his brother lieutenant Mahon, of the Street Car Men's Association, who is running for Congress on the Democratic ticket. Gompers also desired to boost his "friend" W. J. Bryan. But there was a very chilly reception given to the head of the A. F. of L. Only a slim crowd turned out to hear him. The days of the Sammies are doomed.

Socialism, clear-cut and uncompromising, the revolutionary Socialism expounded by the Socialist Labor Party is being taken up by the workingmen here. The agitation meetings of this party are better attended this year than they have been in the past, and the party's literature is in great demand, the sales of its papers and pamphlets being surprising. The Socialist ballot and the industrial union are occupying the attention of the wage-earners. These two matters are regarded as the logical and constructive methods to adopt in the struggle for economic freedom.

In Detroit can be seen the germs of decay in the Socialist party, the party of "American Socialism." The opportunistic policy of this organization, together with its stand against unity of the workers and against immigration are contributing to clarify the serious minded men in that organization to the hopelessness of making it a real party of Socialism. The Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand, is reaping the reward for standing straight.

The Jewish Socialist Territorialists here, after extensive discussion, decided to support the S. L. P. as the political party of the working class, and to actively participate in its campaign. Other organizations have like matters under consideration. The Polish workingmen, who for a number of years have been kept under the influence of the Debsites, are learning of the real status of the two Socialist parties, and are drawing closer to the Socialist Labor Party because of its clean attitude and revolutionary principle.

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THE TWO SOCIALIST PARTIES

THE "DIFFERENCES" THAT KEEP THEM APART—EVENTUALLY THE MILITANTS WILL GET TOGETHER.

The beginner in Socialism is at first often puzzled when he learns that there are two parties in the field claiming to be Socialist, and claiming, so far as he can see, one identical aim—the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is quite natural for him at that stage to ask: "Why do not these parties unite?"

Political parties, like most everything else, and more so than many, are the products of certain laws. To these laws their birth and their whole subsequent career act obedient. Some or most of the adherents of a party may not be conscious of the laws that dominate it, yet these laws relentlessly assert themselves.

A political party—that is to say, a bona fide political party—is a child of conviction on the part of those who knowingly set it up, or of the social current that gives it birth, that it alone and none other can accomplish the mission it has set to itself. Such a party, be it enlisted in behalf of or against the things that be, says as clearly as possible: "None other but myself is entitled to the field; I am in the field to overthrow all others; the simple fact of my existence is a denial of the right to live of any other." Where such principles and views do not pervade a political party, it does not deserve the name of such; it is merely an impure clique gotten up for log rolling purposes.

When the "Socialist Party" was born everyone of the men who assisted at its birth were aware of the fact that the Socialist Labor Party was already in the field. They knew of its work, its principles and its tactics, and possessing such full knowledge they launched their own party.

They knew that the Socialist Labor Party holds that the route to the emancipation of the working class lies in nothing short of the unconditional surrender of capitalism. They knew that this route runs exclusively along the lines of the class struggle. They knew that the Socialist Labor Party's propaganda is conducted mainly, if not exclusively, among the working class. They knew that our Party builds upon that class, not only because it recognizes in that class alone the class interests that point to the solution of the social problem, but because it perceives that the preponderance, both of quality and quantity, is to be found in that class.

They knew that based upon these principles the S. L. P. pursues a clear-cut, uncompromising, aggressive policy. It says just what it means; it means just what it says; it asks no quarter and grants none; it marches straight to its goal, unswerved by any "short-cut" schemes, all of which its knowledge of social science rejects as mischievous; and, finally, knowing that in the oncoming social storm a compact, well-disciplined body, thoroughly united in object and means, will be found indispensable, it holds its membership to sharp reckoning, tolerating neither anarchy of conduct nor anarchy of thought.

It was knowing all this and yet in spite of it, that men claiming to be Socialists launched the Socialist Party. And why? For reasons quite natural The Socialist Labor Party was of too slow growth for them. They could not see nor understand the necessity for the broad and deep foundation that the Socialist Labor Party is laying, and its successful work in this direction. With their eyes upon superficial appearances, these Socialist Party men considered the Socialist Labor Party weak, impotent, hopeless; they imputed this "impotence," "weakness" and hopelessness to the Party's external and internal tactics, and consequently they started their party on principles and tactics just the reverse of the S. L. P.

At its start the Socialist Party advocated colonization schemes. Put co-operation into immediate effect was the cry. The S. L. P. maintained, and still maintains, that the co-operation aimed at by the Socialist Commonwealth must be a national affair. Socialism can no more be inaugurated without the capture of the government at Washington than could the republic have been established without the overthrow of King George.

The S. L. P. holds that, while economic power is the basis of political power in a social system, and while it therefore urges the workers to establish a social system in which the economic power is in their own hands, the proletariat cannot establish such a system unless it operates politically by first wrenching the public powers from the present usurpers. The Socialist Party denied this, and proceeded to seek first the unfindable: economic power for the proletariat in the midst of capitalist society.

The S. L. P. holds that the capitalist is an idler, well fed, and sumptuously clad by the worker, who is held in wage slavery. The Socialist Party, through its head, its "superb organizer and agitator," and its official organ preached that the capitalist like the wage slave is also a wealth producer.

The S. L. P. shows that it is the class interests of the capitalist class that compels this class to drive the worker into ever deeper misery. The Socialist party ignored all this and tiraded about Greed as the foe to be combated.

The S. L. P. holds and practices the principle that numbers without clearness and unity of purpose are a source of weakness, not of strength; accordingly, it will have none with it who does not accept its aims and tactics. The S. L. P. will allow no candidate to accept the endorsement of any other political party; nor will it allow to remain in its ranks any member who should accept public office at the hands of a capitalist appointing power. The Socialist Party for long rejected this principle. It attempted to be all things to all men. To one it presented one thing, to another the reverse; whatever was wanted it supplied. In its efforts to get votes the candidates of the Socialist party were permitted to accept, nay invite, the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Its dickerings with both the old political parties are matters of official record.

The S. L. P. points out that the trades-union movement, which declares that capitalism is for all time, and that the interests of fleecer and fleeced are one, is unworthy the name of working class organization. When the labor leaders are endeavoring to enforce "harmony" between the capitalist and the worker by leading the latter empty handed up against the gatling guns in the hands of the former, the Socialist party lauds it as a "noble waging of the class struggle." For money contributions and promises of votes the Socialist party suppresses all mention of the corruption that springs so naturally from the trades-unionism founded in error.

None but a disgraceful disruption awaits a movement that so conducts itself. The S. L. P. stands on the principle that the revolutionary organization that is to inaugurate Socialism, must, above all, earn the respect of the working class.

Enough is herein given to show that tactical and economic principles of the two keep them apart, although it must be said that in the Socialist party there are not a few who agree with the S. L. P. position.

The days we are living in are the days of strong political pulsations. Two principles are contending for supremacy—the one, now in force, is the principle of the private ownership of the things man needs to work with; it is the principle that to the robbers belong the spoils; it is, in short, the principle of wage slavery that condemns the majority to arduous toil and privation, while a criminal few enjoy luxury in idleness. This principle is the principle of CAPITALISM. The other principle is that he who works may live, and he who does not shall die the death; it is the principle, consequently, that demands the public ownership of the means of production, without which robbery is inevitable; it is the principle of SOCIALISM. The two cannot live together. One or the other must bite the dust.

There is only one party that stands squarely and uncompromisingly upon the principle of Socialism, and that demands the unconditional surrender of CAPITAL. All other parties either pointedly uphold capitalism, or wander from the question, or, as in the case of the Socialist party dicker with its political parties, or uphold the Belmont-Gompers style of unionism. There can be no love lost between the Socialist Labor Party and any other. At great political epochs, he who is not right is wrong; there can be no "in between." Eventually, however, all militant Socialists must get together.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalogue sent for 25 cents.

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The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED

What is Meant by "Collective Ownership" of the Means of Production?

Under Socialism there will be collective ownership and co-operative operation of all the means of production and distribution. By "collective ownership" is meant that every one of the 70,000,000 or more inhabitants of the United States shall be part owner of the means of production and distribution, and that, as a nation, the people of the United States shall determine how production shall be carried on.

What is Meant by "Co-operative Operation" of the Means of Production?

By "co-operative operation" we mean that every able-bodied person shall do this equitable share of the labor necessary to healthfully feed, comfortably clothe and shelter and liberally educate every man, woman and child in the Nation. Mind you, we say, **every able-bodied person**; consequently, when we get this collective ownership and co-operative operation, the Capitalists and their parasites, who at present live in idleness and luxury on the backs of the Working Class, will get out of their palaces, and yachts, and automobiles, and go to work with the rest of us.

This will be the condition of affairs when Capitalism has been abolished and the Socialist Republic organized. The next question is: How is the change to be brought about?

How the Capitalist Class Abolished Chattel Slavery.

Some forty years ago the Capitalist Class, in Congress assembled, declared that the negro should no longer be held as private property, and when this declaration had been ratified by the voters of the United States, the Capitalist Class had abolished chattel slavery and extended the limits of the Capitalist Republic of the United States to the Pacific on the West and to Mexico on the South.

How the Working Class Will Abolish Wage Slavery.

When the Socialist Labor Party gets control of the Government for the Working Class, it will, in its turn, declare that the machinery of production and distribution (Capital) shall no longer be held as private property, but shall become the collective property of the whole people, and when that declaration is ratified by a vote of the people, wage slavery will be abolished and the Socialist Republic will be organized.

SOCIALISM AND THE MACHINE.

Some folks have allowed themselves to be stuffed with the idea that Socialists want to "destroy" capital. Now what is capital?

"Capital" is the machinery of production, owned by private individuals. The workingmen having no capital, no machinery of production, in order to live must sell themselves to the class that owns the capital—machinery, factories, mills, land, etc.

The Socialist would destroy the system of private ownership in the machinery of production, which by no means stands for destroying the machine. On the contrary, Socialism would save the machine, as the emancipator of labor; to-day the machine is used to enslave labor.

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THERE ARE CLASSES

THOSE WHO LIVE WITHOUT WORKING, AND THOSE WHO WORK WITHOUT LIVING.

The theory upon which is based the government of this country is that it is a government of the people, by the people, for the people; that, accordingly, the laws which are enacted are for the good of the whole people. As a matter of fact, is impossible to-day to apply such a theory to government because the "people" are divided into two antagonistic classes, the employing class and the working class.

The every day experience of the working people tells us that what is good for the employers is not good for the workers, and that what is good for the workers is not good for the masters. Take, for instance, the question of "prosperity." It is said that since the inauguration of McKinley in 1896, the country has enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity. There has been prosperity, but the working class has had none of it; it all went to the capitalists. The workers find themselves no better fixed to-day in spite of those "good times" they are supposed to have had, than they were in 1896. Everything is uncertainty, and want for them to-day as it was twelve years ago. But the industrial, commercial and financial lords have prospered. These people are never out of "jobs"; they never are heard of wandering the streets in search of work, nor do we hear of them dying of starvation and committing suicide because they are unable to find a boss to hire them. They don't have to do these things because they are prosperous indeed, but their prosperity is bought at the expense of the working class.

How do the employing class get their living? They get it from the profits they knock out of their employes. How do the working class get their living? They get it by working for wages. If the employers want more profits they cut wages, or introduce labor-displacing machinery, and the workers suffer. If the workers demand more wages, the demand cuts into the profits of their bosses. It is clear, then, that what is good for one class is not good for the other.

As a further illustration of this fact may be mentioned the fate of the "labor laws" that are often passed in legislative halls. It is well known that whenever such laws are put to the test they are always declared unconstitutional. They are declared so because they are not exactly in the interests of the employing class. But how rare are the instances where, in the interests of workingmen, employers' legislative enactments are declared unconstitutional!

From these facts it should be clear that government to-day is not a thing of the people, by the people, for the people; but it is a thing that is of a class, by a class, for a class.

It is a frequent statement made by the leading men in the Republican and in the Democratic parties, as well as by others who are regarded as "prominent public men," that there are no classes in this country. These individuals all unite in denouncing the Socialist as fomenting "class hatred" when he asserts that there is a conflict on between capital and labor, or, to be more correct, between capitalist and workingman. They admit that in Europe there may be classes, such as nobility and commons, but not here in America. Yet all their actions and the actions of the "better class" belie their statements.

It is true that in the old world there are dukes, counts, lords, barons, princes and kings, along with their duchesses, countesses, ladies, baronesses, princesses and queens, but that is only a difference of name, or title. There is no difference as to power, economic and political, between the aristocracy of Europe and the budding "aristocrats" in America. In this country we have textile lords, cotton lords, steel lords, railroad magnates, wheat kings, oil kings, financial kings, and a host of others. These gentry are not designated by Duke this or Prince that, but they are no less rulers in their particular realms than the feudal lords were supreme in their domains. If there is any difference at all between the favored classes of Europe and those of this country, it is that the home product is more powerful in wealth. Witness how the aristocrats across the water come to these shores to trade their titles for rich American heiresses.

No classes in this country? Why, who is it that dines at the Waldorf-Astorias, the Delmonicos, the Hotel Plazas, the Hotels Knickerbocker, and the other 'swell" places? It is they who consider themselves the "superiors" of labor. And they consider themselves so because they don't have to slave for a living. Indeed, they have nothing else to do but go strutting and parading about in expensive gowns and clothes at the horse shows, dog shows, monkey shows and doll shows; at the costly balls or garden fetes. That class prides itself upon the fact that it lives without working, and for one to labor is by them, and by all their imitators, considered contemptuous.

Here then, we have it. There is a class which toils not, but has practically all that is the result of toil. There is also a class that does toil, but has nothing except a bare living as the result of its labor.

The two classes have nothing in common, neither in theory nor in practice. The principle which determines a man's position in society is: How does he make his living, by himself working, or by working others? Man's social, his class relation, is determined by his economic position.

We have classes here just the same as there are classes in Europe; just the same as there are classes wherever there are kings and subjects, rulers and ruled, masters and men. Between these two classes there is a struggle for supremacy. The governing class uses the governmental powers, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial, in the protecting and furthering of its own interests. All political strife is therefore class strife.

Clearness of vision upon the fact that that political warfare is class warfare means that we are on the road to understand the problems confronting us; it means that no glib-tongued reformer or phrase mongering "radical" can throw a thinking workingman off his feet; it means that a man is planted upon bedrock.

Clearness of vision upon the vital point that there are classes will enable a man to see that no ruling class can ever improve the condition of those whom it rules; that the dominant powers only do such things as allow them to thrive upon the downtrodden; and that if the downtrodden desire anything they must secure it for themselves. "He who would be free himself must strike the blow."

Clearness of vision will reveal the fact that the American revolutionists did not receive independence by the grace of King George III., nor did the French revolutionists obtain freedom from feudal restrictions by the grace of the feudal aristocracy, nor did the Russian subjects receive constitutional rights from a gracious Czar: they had to terrorize the autocrat; nor yet, more recently, did the Sultan of Turkey grant his subjects a constitution because he loved them: he saw a revolution staring him in the face and knew he had to submit.

The same truth applies in this country. The employing or capitalist class will not do anything for the working class. If it would it could have done so long ago. But to do so means it must itself give up from its stolen property.

The workingmen and working women must learn the lesson of class consciousness; they must learn that there is only one way to emancipation from the slavery and suffering surrounding our class, and that one way is to get together into a political party of labor for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the present regime of capitalist production, and substituting instead the Republic of Labor, the administration of industry by the workers.

The only political party in the field with such a purpose is the Socialist Labor Party. Vote this ticket straight and join the organization.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

READ AND CONSIDER

Fellow Workingmen:—Read the Platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Learn the cause of our dependence. See the way out of misery.

In the midst of plenty many of us are starving. In the midst of natural wealth and mechanical means, awaiting idly for the hand of Labor, many of us are deprived of employment, while those who are permitted to work must toil increasingly for a decreasing pittance. **The more we produce the less we get.** Why?

Simply because that plenty of our own creation, those machines of our own make, and Nature itself, the common inheritance of men, **have been appropriated by a class — the Capitalist** Class.

That class, which we have enriched, keeps us in poverty. That class, which we have raised to power, keeps us in subjection.

Its maladministration of affairs, public and private, is stupendous; its corruption, notorious; its despotism, intolerable.

We have given it the earth and everything on it. Yet we are its tenants at will; its wage slaves when at work; and mere vagrants trespassing on its planet when out of work.

True, we have still some political rights. We are citizens. Once a year at the ballot box, each of us is the equal of a billionaire, and our majority would be fifty to one were we united on election day into one grand party of emancipation.

But our masters are cunning. With **their machinery** of production they ar**ray us** against each other—the unemployed against the employed — in the daily struggle for life. **We fight; they** win.

Likewise, with their political machinery they array us against each other—the so-called Democrats against the so-called Republicans—in the annual wrangle between office seekers pledged to do their bidding. **We vote; they govern.**

The machine-made candidates presented to our choice are carefully selected by our oppressors to legislate and administer against our class. Whomsoever we may thus elect is of necessity an enemy to us and a venal servant to our masters.

Read the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Learn what Socialism is. Learn what life will be under Socialism. Learn that the Working Class can get no Liberty until we get Socialism. And then—

Strike for that Liberty.

Strike at the ballot box for the Socialist Republic.

One strike there and for such an object will do more good than a thousand strikes for a morsel of bread.

Get rid of the superstition that there would be no capital if there were no Capitalists. It is this absurd notion that keeps us in bondage; which makes each of us look beggingly to some Capitalist for employment in servitude, instead of looking fraternally to each other for mutual service in co-operation.

Can you indeed believe in this age of reason that there would be no wealth if there were no thieves? that there would be no land, no machinery, no industry, no exchange, if there were no monopolists? and no good management, no order, no society, if there were no corrupt legislators, no venal judges, no prostitutes of any sort?

Fellow toilers: Abolish Capitalism! Down with Class Paternalism! Down with the Capitalist System of Production! Vote for the Socialist Labor Party and establish the Socialist Republic!

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1908.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
AUGUST GILLHAUS.
Engineer, New York, as Proxy for
MORRIE R. PRESTON,
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary
for the legitimate exercise of the right
of self-defense on picket-duty, and
whom delicacy prevents from personally appearing on the ballot.
For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

When I die I wish but two words written on my tombstone—"Infidel" and "Traitor." Infidel to a church that could be at peace in the presence of Sin, Traitor to a Government that was a magnificent conspiracy against Justice.

—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

VOTE FOR GILLHAUS, PRESTON'S PROXY!

Every act of the Demo-Republican capitalists seems to be providentially ordained to serve as foil to the Socialist Labor Party's campaign; every act seems to be providentially intended to point out to the workers the Hammer wielded by Gillhaus and Munro as the instrument wherewith to cave in the system of capitalist society.

The latest of these acts is the assassination of a lawyer by Tennessee Night Riders.

The difference between the Night Riders and the Day Riders of capitalism is a difference in degree, not in kind. Both Night and Day Riders are shoots of the capitalist trunk. The capitalist trunk spells "murder"—nothing short of that. The conditions under which it compels the earning of a livelihood are conditions that drive to murder. The more powerful the weapon in the Rider's hands all the more widespread is the area of the slaughter. Every capitalist is a Rider. His living must be secured by another's suffering, if not death. In the South they Ride at night mainly; in the North they Ride by day. In the South they kill, and burn and sack with physical swords and fagots; in the North they perform the same acts with the veiled sword and faggot of the factory, the mine and the railroad yards. In both places the devastation is widespread.

Pray this iniquitous system down?

Coddle this iniquities-perpetrating class into abstinence?

Reform this iniquitous social Disorder?

Pare the fangs of this iniquitous Capitalist Class with one-thing-at-a time nostrums?

No quack doctor ever applied a diluted plaster to a wooden leg with better chances of raising blisters than the application of such remedies to the social system of the Night and Day Riders.

Nothing short of the Hammer blows of the Socialist Labor Party will do the work—the blows of the Hammer that resound to the tune of unity on the political and the economic field; that trumpet the urgency of liberal immigration as a pre-requisite to such unity; and that ring the signal for the Industrial Republic.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

TURN ON THE LIGHT!

It is just about a year ago that President Roosevelt delivered a speech at Nashville, Tenn., in which speech he said:

"There has been trouble in the stock market, in the high financial world, during the past few months. The statement has frequently been made that the policies for which I stand are responsible for that trouble. Now, gentlemen, these policies of mine can be summed up in one sentence. They represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty. I doubt if these policies have had any material effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they have, it will not alter my determination that for the remaining sixteen months of my term these policies shall be persevered in. If to arouse that type of civic manhood in our nation it were necessary to suffer any temporary commercial depression, I should consider the cost but small. All we have done has been to unearth the wrongdoing. It was not the fact that it was unearthed that did the damage. All I did was to turn on the light. I am responsible for turning on the light, but I am not responsible for what the light showed. It is impossible to cut out a cancer without making the patient feel for a few days rather sicker than he felt before.

Very good. Will Mr. Roosevelt now turn on the light on the Panama Canal swindle? Of course, somebody will be hurt, but the President should not hesitate on that account. By all means, Mr. Roosevelt, turn on the light!

IS WAR IMMINENT?

Is there to be war in Europe? is a question that has been agitating the governments of that continent for several weeks now. The answer to the question depends upon a consideration of several factors.

Patriotism, religion, destiny, are a few of the words that are being juggled pro and con, but the real word Commercialism is not whispered. War would boom things: the making of guns, cannon, and other destructive agencies; the making of shoddy clothes for soldiers; the making of embalmed beef to feed them, etc., etc. At this time a war would feed commerce, and the commercial class would as soon deal in war as in pork, rum, bibles, etc.

There is another reason why war may be considered desirable by the capitalist, or ruling class. The streets of European cities are swarming with starving unemployed, who are a "menace and a danger." To feed them would be to encourage "improvidence"; but there they are clamoring. Something must be done. What better than a war as an outlet?

War has ever been the refuge of tyrants. It calls attention from things at home. It gives the ruling class an opportunity to play the patriotic role, and now, when the mass of unemployed is getting to be too large for even the purposes of capitalism, war would furnish a convenient way of getting rid of the "turbulent" elements which will be lured into the army.

War is the modern "relief system" of capitalism.

IS HILLQUIT A REPUBLICAN DECOY?

Even the private business letters of the Archbolds with the Forakers, Aldridges and Sibleys come to light—eventually, if not sooner. In politics it is impossible to keep deals secret. They crop up and out. Can not help it. Facts are cropping out that point to but one conclusion—the decoy duckship of Mr. Morris Hillquit in the Ninth Congressional District in the interest of the Republican party.

Already The People quoted and even reproduced in full the "puff" given to Mr. Hillquit's candidature by the "Evening Post" on October 1, followed by a still more remarkable "puff" on October 13. On the 19th of this month the "Times," came out with a similar "puff," over a column long.

The "Post" and the "Times" are both Taft Republican publications; what is more, the "Post" has earned the reputation of a "rifle diet to the workingmen" paper, while the "Times" is notedly a foe to the revolutionary aspirations of the Russian people.

What does it mean when two such papers pick out a candidate who sails under Socialist colors, and "puff" him the way patent medicines are puffed? What does it mean when two such papers falsify last election returns and argue extensively and enthusiastically to make it appear that the "Socialist" candidate of their "puff" is going to be elected?

However ignorant these papers may be, they know certain things. Among the things they know is that all talk of Mr. Hillquit's election is moonshine. They know that the gentleman's disreputable Immigration record has created such widespread disgust in the District that he can not possibly even hold his last poll, let alone increase it.—What do their "puffs mean?"

Of course, no Socialist can be held responsible for what a capitalist paper may say of him. But, what honest Socialists do in such a case is to quickly examine themselves; find the "virtue" that causes them to be "puffed"; cut out the rotten spot; and repudiate the "puff."

Just the contrary is the conduct of Mr. Hillquit and his campaigners. They are dancing on their heads like demented demijohns—proud of the "puffs" he is receiving—proud of the insult.

What does that mean?

What other conclusion do the facts warrant but that Mr. Hillquit is the willing Republican decoy duck in the District?

What other conclusion but that the Taft Republicans consider the gentleman just the tool, fit and nasty enough, whereby to try and promote Republican chances in the District, and whereby to seek to prevent attention from being drawn to the Socialist Labor Party, whom alone they fear?

What other conclusion but that Mr. Hillquit—after having broken his word with the International Congress on the important subject of Immigration—after having betrayed the cause of the International Solidarity of Labor—has found his level as a Republican decoy duck—and is pin-head enough to enjoy the cheap, ephemeral notoriety that his decoy-duckship bestows upon him.

TRY IT AGAIN, TEDDY!

The candles that pious Socialists have surely been burning to their patron Saints have surely not been burned in vain. Roosevelt has broken his long enforced silence: he has come out with another letter. This letter is worth all the others. As a Samson Agonistes Roosevelt clutches the pillars of the Capitalist Temple, gives them another shake, and makes assurance doubly sure that the iniquitous structure must collapse.

In this latest letter, the praises the President feels constrained to bestow upon his "Dear Senator Knox" compel him to refer to the "hundreds of crippled railroad employes and widows of crippled employes."

Aye, indeed, "hundreds"—thousands would be no exaggeration, even if confined to railroads alone; "hundreds of thousands," and, if widows and orphans are included, "millions" would be truthful.

If there is one thing more than any other that every long-headed capitalist avoids touching upon it is the chapter of "accidents" suffered by their employes.

Why "accidents"? There is not one of these that could not be avoided—provided the cupola, which rests upon the Republican and Democratic political pillars, were a dome for the protection of the people, instead of being a dome that covers only the head of a plundering class—the capitalist class.

Why "accidents"? There is not one of these that could not be avoided—provided the Republican and Democratic pillars did not, in turn, rest and, of necessity, are compelled to rest, upon a ground-work of crippled workingmen, women and children.

In the railroad industries alone, there are mutilated and killed every four years a number of brakemen, engineers, firemen and switchmen equal to the total number of men employed in any one year.

Take all the industries—mines, factories and shops—and the holocaust of human beings, sacrificed every year to the Moloch of Capitalism, mounts to figures that eclipse the biggest pile of victims ever sacrificed to the bloodiest deity of the most bloody savage.

Capitalism, according to the President's own unconscious admission, is still up to its knees in human gore. So has Socialism long been declaring, proving, and confounding its cannibal foe with the proof.

When a Social System is rotten-ripe for overthrow, valuable aid is given in the work of overthrow by the beneficiaries and props thereof.

Try it again, Teddy!

THE BATTLE THAT RAGES.

De Leon in the Ninth, N. Y., Congress District Speaks on the Issues.

On Wednesday evening, October 21, Daniel De Leon spoke at the People's Theatre, New York City, in the clash of interests going on in the country at this time. The occasion was that of a benefit performance for the Jewish official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

De Leon spoke in part as follows:

"A great battle is being fought in the country. Or, rather a number of battles, within one huge one. Republicans, and Democrats, and Prohibitionists, and Hearst Independence party people, and Watson populists, and, alas! also two parties under the banner of Socialism—each at the throat of all, and all at the throat of each. A birds'-eye view of the forces engaged in the fray presents the appearance of inextricable, hopeless confusion. Closer inspection reveals to the clearer sight a more hopeful aspect. The turmoil is re-aligning our people, and the re-alignment, though hardly perceptible, is going on along certain definite lines.

"The clash of interests is sifting the combatants into two main divisions—the Working Class and the Idle Capitalist Class. The sifting process is going on. Though far, very far from completed, it is going on, visibly.

"Within each of the two camps that are forming, a further clash is in process. A clash of opinion.

"Within the thinning camp of the Idle Capitalist Class the issue is how to organize so as to offer the best resistance to the swelling wave of Socialism, and perpetuate the rule of Capitalism. Vain endeavor!

"Within the swelling camp of the Working Class the issue is how to organize so as to deliver battle to the opposing camp, overthrow Capitalism and rear the Socialist Republic. The Star of Promise shines over this camp. In point of fact the clash is hottest here; in appearance unity of thought seems furthest. In appearance only.

"The battle field is vast—as vast as the whole vast territory of this vast land. The vastness of the field adds to the seeming appearance of hopeless irreconcilability. Nevertheless, many a battle, that rages over an extensive field, is settled at one small spot.

"It is so now.

"The spot on which the issues of the conflict will be really settled is the Ninth Congressional District.

"It has been well said that the issue is no longer between Capitalism and Socialism, or between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. That issue is settled on the map of Time. The issue is not one to be settled wholly within the disturbed camp of the Socialists themselves. The moment the clash of views among them shall have established the line of march—that instant the battle is won—that instant the fortress of Capitalism crumbles into dust.

"On the narrowed battle field of the Ninth Congressional District the cardinal principle of SOCIALIST UNITY is being proved to be, not a sentimental aspiration, but a material necessity.

"On that same narrowed battle field, that other cardinal principle concerning the mission of the REVOLUTIONARY ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION is being proved to be not a theoretic principle, but a practical requirement.

"Finally, on that same narrowed battle field that third cardinal principle—involved in the Marxian motto, "Proletarians of all countries, Unite!", and the practical manifestation of which is LIBERAL IMMIGRATION—is being demonstrated as indispensable.

"Each of these principles is being battled for in the Ninth Congressional District, with the Socialist Labor Party as their intrepid banner-bearer—and victory is ours!

"The banner-bearer of the Socialist party, Mr. Morris Hillquit, in the District,—the upholder of exactly the opposite of these three cardinal principles—is beaten, and together with him his principles. Beaten by the S. L. P. So well aware is his party of his defeat that it has found it necessary to cause the English papers to be stuffed regarding East Side prospects, painting these prospects rosy for him, and then to turn around and seek, with the aid of the stuffed English papers, to stuff the East Side mind in the hopeless attempt to prevent his vote of two years ago from sinking too low.

As the case now stands what we must look for is for a demonstration of the two sets of opposing principles. A vote for Hillquit is a demonstration against Socialist Unity, it is a demonstration against the mission of Unionism, above all and as fundamental to all, it is a demonstration against Liberal Immigration. A vote for the S. L. P. is, on the contrary, a demonstration in favor of Socialist Unity, in favor of revolutionary Unionism; and, as fundamental to all, in favor of Liberal Immigration.

THE GATLING GUN ON PAPER.

It is the heighth of folly for workingmen to foam at the mouth over "government by injunction" outrages, and then vote into power the very class that wield against them the gatling gun on paper, or the one made of steel. Theoretically you may have "Rights," but to expect that the class, whose interests it is to keep you submissive, will accord you your "Rights" is to imagine a vain thing. To-day all Constitutions, and all laws are made to enable the ruling class to rule and protect their interests.

"Right" without the "Might" to enforce it is helpless, valueless. The workingman who understands what a "Right" means will not be found voting into the hands of the capitalist the "Might" of the public powers, to be used against himself. Such a one will vote to place the working class in power and thus secure the Right. To vote any other ticket than the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, is to vote a mandate against yourself and your class. If you do not vote for the S. L. P. you vote for the continuance of gatling guns of all descriptions.

WILL SOCIALISTS SELL OUT?

LESSONS FROM PAST HISTORY ANWER "NO" — SOCIALISTS WILL CARRY OUT THEIR PROGRAMME.

One often hears the question: "While it is true that the old parties are corrupt, what guarantee have we that Socialists in power would not be as corrupt?" This question proceeds from a number of false premises. First, it proceeds from the idea that man is inherently bad. Over this theologic dogma the history of mankind has written in big letters, "it is a libel on man." Any one who comes into intimate contact with men and women in distress must have been struck with their innate goodness. Despite all trials and temptations the irrepressible pressure to goodness and purity asserts itself. That man is the reverse of inherently bad may be judged from the quantity of good qualities that show themselves in the teeth of the most adverse conditions. It is hunger and want, and fear of these, that turn men into devils. To preserve life, they become pawnbrokers, rumsellers, thieves, burglars, prostitutes, cannibals, hyenas. A great Chinese philosopher stated this in the maxim: "Man may be compared with water; water tends naturally down, but by artificial means it may be made to spout upwards, even away above its source, so man tends naturally upwards, but can be lashed by artificial means down, even below source."

The history of our own country is a monumental denial of man's natural wickedness, and a monumental demonstration of the contrary proposition. Read the so-called novels of that illustrious Englishman, Daniel De Foe. His way of preaching history and economics was to write novels, and among these novels we have some of the most valuable historic sketches of our early history. "Moll Flanders" is pre-eminently valuable in this respect. From that work we learn how the robbers, petty thieves and prostitutes, were deported to the Virginias, and how with time these "wicked" people, branded though their backs, necks and hands were, became the heads of the colonies, some dispensing justice with uncompromising rectitude, others honorably filling distinguished positions, and the ex-prostitutes leading exemplary lives at unsullied hearths. Hunger and want had turned them into bandits in their mother country, where the avenues to the earning of an honorable livelihood were shut up to them. In the Virginias these avenues were open, and the crime that in the former place covered them all over like leprosy, fell off in the latter as scabs fall from a healed wound.

But the lesson given by our country on this subject does not end there. See what followed. Free opportunities to earn an honorable livelihood had turned criminals into virtuous people. In proportion as these opportunities began to be shut up here, crime sprouted up. This has gone on to such an extent that, so far from curing, our country has become a leading promoter of crime, as much, if not more so, than any other country in civilization. There is more crime committed here now, relatively and absolutely, than anywhere else. The New York "Sun" once said that it is not difficult to get a man to commit murder for $1.

Nor can we claim that the criminals are furnished to us ready-made by immigration. The immigrants' crimes are mainly the petty ones of drunkenness, or deeds of violence that result from a quick temper. But the large majority of such crimes as imply moral turpitude, the crimes which Dante ranks among the vilest, those that are tainted with fraud, breach of trust, etc., such as expert forgeries, embezzlements, these are mainly committed by our native citizens. No country illustrated better than ours the fact that man would do right if he had a chance, but that poverty and the fear of poverty will dash man down from his natural inclination.

Another flaw lies in a virtual admission of Socialist premises and then, without attempting any argument whatever, escape their conclusions. In the matter of poverty and morals, Socialism proceeds from the premises that involuntary poverty is the result of the present system, which leaves in the hands of private individuals for their private profit the people's machinery of production, without which the masses are held the dependent paupers of the few. Upon this principle it has drawn up its programme, and upon that programme the Socialist Labor Party stands—the collective ownership of the people's machinery of production—land and capital. From the establishment of such a social system the Socialist expects the disappearance of the bulk of the crime and wickedness of to-day. Those who question this conclusion must first show that poverty and the fear of poverty are not the cause of crime; but if they admit that principle, then they must show that the Socialist system would not abolish poverty and the fear of poverty. They must show either of both of these things first, before they are justified in questioning the purity of the future Socialist legislators. Until they have disproved both of the Socialist postulates upon these two points, all doubts as to future purity is a begging of the question.

Finally, the question proceeds from the false premise that Socialism proposes to establish the millenium. Such a notion can proceed only from capitalistically trained brains. The Socialist is an evolutionist. He denies the "standstill" notion of the capitalist philosophy. He knows that the higher the heights of civilization man reaches, the clearer will still higher heights present themselves to the view and draw man toward them. Socialism aims not at an ideal but at a practical, not at a remotely distant but at a near, object to be attained—the placing of people's machinery of production into the hands of the people collectively. This is the programme of the Socialists. Will they carry it out?

Upon what ground could a doubt be based that Socialists will be true to their programme? By what process of reasoning could one arrive at the conclusion that they would, once in power, perpetuate rather than overthrow, the capitalist system? We have it upon the authority of no less a man than John Jay, that, to use his own words, "there were a lot of damned rascals" in our first Federal Constitutional Convention; and yet our Revolutionary fathers never for a moment swerved from the programme upon which they took up arms—"that these colonies are and of right ought to be free"; the abolition of British rule was confirmed, the establishment of the Republic went on as a matter of course. Take the old Republican party. It did not consist of millenium angels, yet the programme that tacitly with many, and expressly with some, animated their campaign was stuck to to a "t."

And finally, take even these Democratic and Republican capitalists of to-day. A worse corruption-infected set can ill be imagined; and yet can any one charge them with being false to their capitalist interests? To those interests they yield a loyalty that well deserves a nobler cause—as our working people know from sad experience. Consequently, to imagine that, with the power in their hands, Socialists will betray their programme is a gratuitous assumption. They will carry out that programme the same as all others have carried out theirs; and all the readier because their programme will remove from mankind the tempter—temptation through poverty and the fear of poverty.

HILLQUIT SAFE AND SANE.

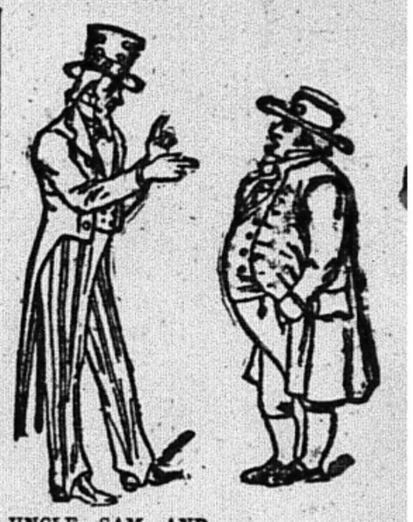
Capitalists See No Danger in His So-Called Socialism.

The Socialist Labor Party campaign in the Ninth New York Congress District is being vigorously pushed. The voters are beginning to look with suspicion upon the underground campaign methods of the Socialist party, and with greater suspicion they view the fact that the Taft capitalist press is booming Hillquit, the S. P. candidate.

Boris Reinstein of Buffalo spoke in the district on October 19, and showed up Hillquit's activities against immigration at the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart, which congress Reinstein attended. Reinstein showed that what capitalists dread is the Socialist Labor party—they know what the S. L. P. means—the overthrow of capitalism.

De Leon followed Reinstein, and read from the "Evening Post," the paper that advocates the "rifle diet" for striking workmen, showing how it is booming Hillquit, who pretends to be a Socialist, standing for the overthrow of all that for which the "Post" stands. De Leon also read from the "Times," the organ of Schiff, the banker, and a pronounced anti-Russian-revolution paper, which is also booming Hillquit, the candidate of the so-called Socialist party.

"No ruling class ever went to work to bring about its own downfall," said De Leon, "and when we find two such pronounced organs of Taft Republicanism booming Hillquit, the Socialist party candidate, we can come to no other conclusion than that they consider him safe and sane, and you know what that means—it means they see nothing to fear in his so-called Socialism."



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Damn those workingmen. They are always striking. Always up to some mischief.

UNCLE SAM—Do you imagine they strike for the fun of it?

B. J.—It does look that way sometimes to me; although I know that they don't do it for the fun of it. The fools imagine they can gain by it.

U. S.—I admit they are often——

B. J.—Often? Usually, always in error.

U. S.—Even if they were so, the blame is not theirs.

B. J.—Whose is the blame? Mine, I suppose?

U. S.—Yours, sometimes. Others' other times. The blame, in short, lies primarily with you capitalists; if anybody is the fool it is you people; and if anybody is to be damned, it should be you, the capitalists.

B. J.—Why, we do everything we can to prevent strikes.

U. S.—Sometimes you do, but sometimes you don't. You know well that when you want to break a contract, or when you want to stop work because your supply of goods is too large you simply instigate a strike. You get the labor fakir whom you keep in your pay to prod the men, and a strike follows. Whose is the blame?

B. J.—Well, that is an exceptional case. As a rule, it don't come that way.

U. S.—If it don't come that way exactly it comes virtually that way.

B. J.—All the other strikes proceed from the stupidity of the men.

U. S.—I have shown you, in the instances quoted, that the strike proceeded from you in fact. Now, take this other instance. You keep the labor fakir in your pay to prevent Socialist agitation from entering the union. Socialist agitation would teach the workers how little there is strikes, "pure and simple." Being kept away from information, and by your doing, whose is the blame if your workers act ignorantly?

U. S. turns B. J. around, grabs him by the collar and the seat of his pants, and gives him a kick that sends him flying.

SHUT THEM UP.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Socialism was a political, not an economic movement; that is, he thought he did, but he failed miserably. Then he pretended to prove by mere assertion that Engles had stated that The People was a mass of rubbish as far as advocating Socialism was concerned. He wound up by stating that Debs had written on the Preston case in "The Appeal to Reason," as evidence that Debs was loyal to Preston, but had no evidence to back up his statement—we all know the Appeal and its truthfulness.

After Kunkel had exhausted himself he stepped down and Markley showed the Socialist party, Debs and the whole outfit to be a mere vote-catching concern. Markley refuted every statement that Kunkel made against the S. L. P. and its tactics, and proved to the satisfaction of all those present, barring the S. P. anti-God warriors, that the S. L. P. position is correct and that Preston—not Debs—is the real Socialist candidate for President.

When Kunkel was told to go before the S. P. and arrange for a debate in a proper manner he wisely declined, acknowledging that he had had plenty; and when he tried to have three cheers raised for Debs there was scarcely a response. When Markley called for cheers for Preston, the hall rang with hearty shouts. Then the vanquished S. P.-ites left the hall, but not without showing to the audience the mean and cowardly methods that the S. P. employ.

The S. L. P. is the talk of the town at present, and at New Brighton there are four men, who having heard the discussion, are ready to join the party. There are several others here in Rochester who are for the Socialist Labor Party.

R. Richardson.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

The People
New York N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

GETS SUBSCRIPTIONS THOUGH ISOLATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am a stationary engineer, and, consequently, am isolated from the rest of the wageslaves, but I have managed to rake up two subs, and I will try and send more soon.

H. L. Thompson.

Shively, Cal., October 12.

LOGICAL ?—THEY WANT MONEY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see by the Trautmann-St. John "Bulletin" that they are trying to get money on the plea that they want to establish their own printing plant. I should think that to be logical they would start an arsenal.

E. P.

St. Louis, Mo., October 19.

KIRCHER IN ELYRIA, O.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—John Kircher, S. L. P. candidate for governor of Ohio, spoke here for the third time last Saturday. There were a number of Socialist party men who listened to Kircher and were well repaid for remaining at the meeting. Kircher told them things that opened the S. P. men's eyes. Some of these fellows will soon be leaving their party to join the S. L. P.

At Kircher's meetings forty-four books were sold, including a copy of Bebel's "Woman." Two subscriptions for the Weekly People were secured.

Henry Piper.

Elyria, O., October 18.

S. P. POLITICIANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The latest instance of "catching flies" that I have come across in the Socialist Party is the case of D. McDonald, who wants to go to Congress from Illinois. There is no Socialism in McDonald's campaign: he seeks election on the strength of being a member of the International Executive Board of the U. M. of A. It's a regular politician's game.

The miners in the district know very little about the principles of Socialism, although the place is a hotbed of the S. P. I pasted up a few Gillhaus and Munro posters, and gave one to a miner who said he would put it up in the Miners' Hall at Oglesby. I also sold five pamphlets, but could not get subscriptions to the Weekly People because it was near pay day and at such times the men are without cash.

I was begged to have a speaker sent to address them. They would make excellent material for our organization.

D. Rudnick.

Lasalle, Ill., October 20.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE WORKER GAGS AT PURE AND SIMPLE POLITICIANISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Victor Bergerism, that is the "buying out of the capitalists by Socialism," has its advocates here in New Hampshire; Socialist party advocates who believe in Bergerism so strongly that they have made it a plank in their State platform.

Demand Ninth of their platform reads: "Every city in New Hampshire shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the properties involved as fixed by an impartial jury, the same not to include any franchise value; and every township and city shall have the right to issue bonds for that purpose. All unlimited franchises now in existence to be declared null and void." This is the sort of stuff they are spreading around the State as Socialist teaching.

The third demand of the New Hampshire S. P. state platform is another of its beauties: "To enact a law granting every wage earner over sixty years of age, who has earned less than $1,000 a year, and has been a citizen of the United States for sixteen years at least, a pension of not less than twelve dollars a month for the rest of his life." A New Hampshire anti-immigration plank, isn't it?

The platform holds that there is identity of interest between the wage earner of the cities and the farmer, "both are exploited (!) for the benefit of the capitalist class, the laborer on the sale of his labor power and the farmer on the sale of his products."

There is more of this nature, the whole being rank middle class reform, with revolutionary phrases mingled in to fool the workingman voter. It is a disgraceful insult to the name of Socialism. But perhaps not more so than the words of Eugene V. Debs, to wit: "The Socialist Party is the only party that has any right to appear before the working class to-day for support"!

In fact the whole S. P. official outfit, by its anti-unity policy, its anti-immigration policy; in a word, its entire sacrifice of principle for votes, should arouse all militants to concerted action, to jam down the throats of these reactionists their lies and other defamations of the fair name of Socialism, and this applies from the Debses up or down to the Hillquits.

Workingman.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 22.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find resolution adopted at a regular meeting of Local Union No. 125, I. W. W., last night, which please publish at once.

No doubt the other local here in Denver, Transportation Workers No. 4, of which Chas. Trainor is a member, will take similar action at their next meeting. "The West" has not altogether gone back on the principle of Industrial Unionism.

Trautmann, St. John & Co. will find they are up against it.

Geo. Anderson.

Box 73, Montclair, Colo.

(Enclosure.)

Resolutions adopted by Local Union No. 125, I. W. W., at regular meeting October 15, 1908.

Whereas, The fourth annual convention of the I. W. W. held in Chicago from Sept. 21st to Oct. 1st, 1908, repudiated the principles of Industrial Unionism by the adoption of a new preamble to the constitution in which all reference to the necessity for political action has been eliminated, thereby committing the I. W. W. to the doctrines of physical force, as the only means for the emancipation of our class; threfore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union No. 125 of Denver, Colo., in regular meeting assembled, do hereby denounce the act of the convention, the newly elected executive board and general officers; and be it

Resolved, That we do hereby sever our connections and affiliations with the Industrial Workers of the World as repesented by the present headquarters at 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, refuse to pay any more dues on per capita tax to said headquarters or assist the organization financially or otherwise, and refuse to recognize any of the organizers or officers of said organization.

Whereas, The methods used by the present officials of the I. W. W. and the majority of the delegates to the convention, in order to gain their traitorous object, were so glaringly unconstitutional, dishonest and indecent, branding said officers and delegates of being utterly untrustworthy and incapable of carrying on the work and handling the affairs of the organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union No. 125, considers the referendum vote to be taken on the action of the convention, with the present officers in charge, to be a hopeless farce and a waste of energy, for which reasons we refuse to participate in same.

Whereas, We recognize the absolute necessity of continuing the work of educating and organizing the working class along the principles of economic and political unity, as laid down in the old preamble of the I. W. W. to which we subscribed when joining the organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we keep up our organization in this city as an independent Local Union, until such time as the locals throughout the country, which remain loyal to the principles of Industial Unionism, find it advisable to form a central organization; and

Resolved, That we request loyal locals to communicate with our secretary, Arline Mercer, 1042 S. Pearl street, Denver; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the office at 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, to the Industrial Union Bulletin and Weekly and Daily People for publication.

Resolutions were signed by J. W. Hawkins, Emile J. Gross, Carl Demms, Robert Berger, Arline Mercer, Ida F. Mercer, Albert Wernet, H. Schultz, Geo. Anderson and Geo. Willrich.

ANOTHER BODY LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of Silk Workers' Industrial Union, Local No. 152, I. W. W., held on October 20, which I am instructed to request you to publish in the Daily and Weekly People, in order that the loyal members of the I. W. W. may know where the industrial unionists in Paterson, N. J., stand.

We have also endorsed the call for a conference of delegates from all locals loyal to the cause of Industrialism, to be held in this city on Sunday, November 1, 1908.

William Glanz, Secretary,
Local Union, No. 152.

419 River St., Paterson, N. J., Oct. 21.

[Enclosure.]

(Copy.)

Resolutions adopted by Silk Workers' Industrial Union, Local No. 152, I. W. W., at meeting held on October 20, 1908:

Whereas, The proceedings of the Fourth Annual Convention of the I. W. W., as published in the Industrial Union Bulletin, show conclusively that General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann, General Organizer Vincent St. John, and members of the general executive board, Fred W. Heslewood, B. H. Williams and Thomas J. Cole, by disregarding the Constitution and by underhanded methods packed the Convention, thereby depriving locals of representation to which they were justly entitled; and,

Whereas, This packed gathering amended the Preamble and repudiated the cardinal principles of the I. W. W., and;

Whereas, These so-called industrial unionists were teaching the working class the necessity of united economic and political action, have suddenly turned to the opposite extreme, the general officers using underhanded methods to gain their object and enable them to strike the political clause from the Preamble and make the I. W. W. a physical force organization; and,

Whereas, The convention after mutilating the Preamble of the I. W. W., elected general officers and members of the general executive board, knowing that a majority of them are advocates of physical force; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Silk Workers' Industrial Union, Local 152, I. W. W., of Paterson, N. J., do hereby repudiate the acts of the late convention; and, be it

Resolved, That Local 152 do hereby sever its connection and withhold its support from the present headquarters of the I. W. W.; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to the Bulletin and to the Daily and Weekly People.

William Glanz,
Secretary.

THE RED SPECIAL IN MILFORD, CONN.

To the Daily nad Weekly People:—The "Red Special" with Debs made a stop here in Milford, Conn., to hold a noon-hour meeting. The meeting was well advertised and the band helped quite a little to draw a crowd big enough for a little town. Women and children predomniated.

When comrade J. T. Hunter toured this state his time was limited, and we could not get him here to speak. Gillhaus's energy is more needed in industrial centres, so I took the good opportunity of the well advertised Debs meeting for S. L. P. agitation.

When I arrived at the meeting the band was playing and I immediately began giving out leaflets, "Where Shall My Vote Go?" with various other leaflets folded in. Within a moment I was surrounded by four or five fellows who came out of the "Special," with printed pastebord cards on their hats: "Daily Call, only daily Socialist paper," wanting to know what I was giving out. As soon as they found out, one said, "Why don't you go and make up a 'Red Special' and arrange your own meeting?" Another shouted, "Disrupter! Disrupter!" but the people eagerly held out their hands to be sure to get one of my leaflets before they were exhausted. Time was short and I had to break my way through, supplying the demanded leaflets, but still the Debs "Red Specialists" followed me all around, calling me "Anarchist! De Leonite! Corpse!"

One of them wanted to show me a lie in the "Difference" between S. L. P. and S. D. P. I told him: "They are all proved facts in it." While the meeting was going on that same fellow went around trying to get subscribers, shouting "Daily Call" as the only daily English Socialist newspaper in existence."

I asked him if he was not ashamed to tell the audience such a lie. I took my "Daily People" out of my pocket and told him: "Here is another paper." He pretended never to have heard of it. I told him he was a bigger liar than I suspected. No answer.

I supplied about one hundred people with leaflets and got one yearly subscription for Weekly People." This was more successful than any S. L. P. meeting held in this little village.

I was glad I attended their meeting. All they left behind were the "Immediate Demands" cards and a look of satisfaction that the people saw the much advertised Debs and his "Red Special."

After Debs spoke the men who accompanied the "Special" set up a cry: "Three cheers for Debs!"—No response. The curiosity seekers were scattering.

Gust. Langner.

Milford, Conn., October 19.

BY WAY OF COMMENT

Think of it! Men begging for work, and their wives and children starving in this land of plenty. People starving because there is too much food! Naked because there is too much clothing! All this in a land where men have the power in their own hands to change this present system of plunder, injustice and starvation to one of peace, justice, plenty and happiness by establishing the Co-Operative Commonwealth by the peaceful, powerful, Ballot.

To vote for Socialism vote for the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. If you do not, then cease to prate about hard times. They are the natural result of the iniquitous, miserable, social and industrial system under which you live. Do not whine, beg or threaten. VOTE! Vote it out of existence.

The capitalist class and its pulpiteer, journalistic, and other philosophers look upon the present social system—capitalism as being of and for all time. So does Mr. Gompers. Nevertheless capitalism was not always, and will not be always; it is a stage in the evolution of society—a stage that will soon be left behind.

The upholders of capitalism appear to outnumber those who are against capitalism. But this is not an evidence of the strength of capitalism. Capitalism is a detriment to society and it is only tolerated because Socialist science has not yet been able to reach enough of the people to reveal to them their error in upholding capitalism. Error cannot in the end prevail against the steady rays of reason.

The capitalist class relies upon the confusion it can spread among the working class to perpetuate its rule. Its papers and its politicians have long proclaimed that the interests of the capitalist class and the working class are identical, and with brazen impudence attempted to maintain that the capitalist furnishes the working class not alone with the machinery of production, but also with bread and butter. The working class, constituting two-thirds of the voting population, and producing all the wealth, is awakening to the fact that the lion's share of its product is stolen by the capitalists, when they fully realize that, good bye capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party urges the wage workers to ignore every so-called question of the day advanced by the capitalists, and to treat as one reactionary mass the Republican, Democratic, and Reform parties, the common object of which is to maintain the capitalist system of wage slavery regardless of whatever differences they may have on all other questions.

The profits on which the capitalist thrives are not the "extortionate prices" he charges for his goods. His profits are that part of the value of the goods which his employes produce and he grabs. To vote Trust or anti-Trust is of no avail as a remedy. Socialism teaches that the only way is to abolish the robbing capitalist system.

Your ballot is really the seal of approval of that for which a party stands. The two old parties stand for capitalism. To vote for either is to vote for the continuance of the system that robs you. If you are tired of being exploited, and would end it, then vote for the Socialist Labor Party, the only class-conscious party of the workers.

The capitalist parties promise the voter anything and everything before election, and give it to him in the neck after election. How long do you propose to give them your vote?

The capitalist class rules society because it owns as its private property the means whereby we live. The rule of the capitalist class cannot be broken so long as the workers are filled with the superstition that the capitalists have a "right" to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealer must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else he will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BALLOT

IT IS CIVILIZATION'S METHOD OF DETERMINING WHAT SHALL BE—WOE TO THEY WHO RESIST IT.

In times past Socialists were denounced by the capitalist press as inciters of bloodshed. To-day we hear much less of that kind of talk, for the reason that people in general have learned that Socialists are human beings, very much like the rest of the people, and not one has been heard to incite to bloodshed. In fact, the Socialists of the world are to-day the greatest force that makes for peace, national and international. When the capitalists of the world are busy whipping up patriotism preparatory to hurling the workers of one nation at the throats of the workers of another nation it is the Socialist organizations that do the protesting.

Yes, the capitalist press has changed its tune, Socialists are no longer denounced as inciters to bloodshed; now they are "dreamers." "Socialism is a beautiful dream—but only a dream!" "Impossible, impracticable,"—these and other stock words and phrases, are the kinds of arguments used against us now. The people have learned that Socialism is, as its advocates declare, a movement of peace; hence the capitalist press has been compelled to change its tactics.

On the other hand, who has not heard the expressions of despair uttered by those who haven't the Socialist knowledge? Socialists often hear such remarks as: "Oh, you Socialists are all right with your talk about the ballot, but this country will see the terriblest uprising in history before this thing is ended." Such remarks are usually preceded by denunciation of trusts, government by injunction, etc., etc.

When a workingman talks thus, ten to one you will find that he is a member of some labor union that has for its head a Gompers, or a Mitchell. What has that to do with his frame of mind? you may ask. Much, very much.

The Gomperses teach that the interests of the fleeced workingmen are identical with the interests of the capitalist who fleeces him. The capitalist class possesses the things without which those who do not possess those things cannot work and live. The working class is the class that does not possess anything except its power to work. The capitalist uses his power of ownership to grind down the worker, who, naturally enough, resists as best he may. The point is that there never can be harmony and peace between the capitalist and the worker, let alone an identity of interests.

It is this Gompers imposed ignorance of the true inwardness of the capitalist system and their position under it that makes the worker hopeless and despairing of anything but a blind enraged uprising against conditions he does not comprehend. With the workers in this state of mind the mission of the Socialist becomes at this time all the more important.

To simply cry out against conditions is childish; to fly in their face is thoughtless and reckless. The men who cannot vote right cannot in any other way effectively cope with capitalism.

Developing material conditions force revolutions, but there first must be worked a mental revolution in the minds of the people before the new can overthrow the old. The American Colonies were for independence from the restrictions imposed by the British Government long before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was the British who resorted to physical force in an endeavor to keep down the spirit of American independence, but the people were free then, mentally free.

The noise of guns is not all there is to epochs in the world's history. Physical force is not the essence, but merely the accompaniment of revolutions. The resort to physical force is made by those resisting the revolution. To illustrate:

The French Revolution was the most thorough-going class upheaval known. The oncoming capitalist class overturned feudalism, the then existing social order, and enthroned itself. This was the revolution. It was accompanied by the conquest of the political power by the Third Estate. The battlefields were the hustings, the weapon was the ballot. The elections were hotly contested. Noble and capitalist strove for seats in the Third House. The capitalists won. The thousands of heads that rolled off the scaffold; the massacres that dyed France purple; these were incidents that occurred AFTER the peaceful parliamentary victory won by the capitalists over their feudal lords. When the victors resorted to physical force it was for the purpose of keeping what they had won. It was the defeated feudal government that first made an appeal to arms. The Civil War here was the result of the South's refusal to abide by the fiat of the ballot box.

In the instances given it will be noticed that physical force was not resorted to by the revolutionists. Each revolution was peacefully accomplished by the ballot. It was the overthrown parties that appealed to the sword, and the revolutionists victorious at the polls were as a matter of course victorious on the field of physical force also.

Education must precede intelligent action, otherwise a man will not know to what purpose to use his weapon. Agitation that would call to arms first is insane. A man does not gain a knowledge of what is to be done from the means by which to accomplish a purpose. Grabbing a gun will not make a man better informed upon the social question than if he seizes the ballot.

The Social Revolution is not a clique revolution. It is the concern of the masses and it must be preached in the market place and in the broad light of day. The language of the physical force advocate lands him in jail, and though the Socialist may land there too, it is an act of capitalist felony that puts him there. Physical force propaganda shrivels into a conspiracy. It has nothing in common with a revolution.

While the Socialist movement is a movement of peace it does not follow that Socialists are Quakers or fools. The Socialist Labor Party conducts its agitation upon the lines of peace, fighting its battles on the battlefield of civilization—the hustings. It may happen in the future as in the past that the fiat of the ballot box will again be resisted. But the Socialist movement, intelligent and numerous enough to triumph at the ballot box will know how to deal with those who will rise in rebellion against it. Different than in previous epochs the social revolution will have but one class in opposition, and that class is so small numerically as to cut no figure. It is doubtful that the capitalist class of this country would attempt resistance. Left to themselves and their menials, with no workingmen to serve as food for cannon, the American capitalist class would cut a sorry figure. European lords, who are taught that bravery is honor, might dare to face the serried ranks of Socialist hosts only to succumb; but can one imagine the American ruling class, sanders of sugar, waterers of molasses, dealers of shoddy, whose spurs have been earned on the field of swindle—can one imagine resistance from such a "field of honor"? Swindlers are ever cowards, and ten to one the swindling ruling class of this country **will not dare to resist the proletariat whom an intelligent purpose has welded together, and whom a sound aim impels to its goal.** When the day of our victory comes the ruling class will tremble in its stolen boots. Today because the workers are divided—divided because they do not recognize their class interests—led by the nose by the Belmonts and Gomperses for the same reason—it is easy for the capitalist class to play the bully; but like all bullies, this bully will crawl when a genuine power confronts it. The working class, animated by Socialist knowledge, will become a giant instead of the weakling it is to-day.

WALL STREET.

A Few Facts About the Richest Street in America.

Wall Street is one of the shortest streets in the city of New York, and from a historical viewpoint a famous one, since it was the scene of the first inauguration of Washington. But aside from being short, it is the richest street in the whole of the United States, and right now it is an open question as to whether it is not the richest in the world, constituting as it does one of the four mightiest international money markets.

The assessed valuation of the real estate on Wall Street from Broadway to the East River, foots up a total of $56,000,000, while the total of the real estate in the financial district, amounts to more than $200,000,000. This latter total is larger than the assessed valuation of the real estate of fourteen different states. It is greater than the assessed valuation of the real estate in all but twelve cities of the United States.

This does not take into account the **corporate wealth** represented in the Wall Street district. This is now so immense as to be beyond computation. Of the $35,000,000,000 of securities in the United States $20,000,000,000 are admitted to dealings on the Stock Exchange, and last year the number of shares dealt in on the Exchange amounted to $197,480,000, having a value of $14,757,100,000, while in thirty-two years the total value of the shares traded in on the Exchange amounted to more than double the present actual wealth of the whole country. Seventy per cent. of the bank clearings of the United States pass through the New York Clearing House located in this district. About seventeen per cent. of the total receipts of the commercial banking institutions of the country are in the Wall Street district. The Sub-Treasury and the assay office being in Wall Street, and most of the important banks of the country, the largest proportion of the actual money of the whole country is in this district. The Custom House is in that vicinity, and forty-five per cent. of the total commerce of the United States and sixty per cent. of the total imports of the United States pass through this Custom House.

More business is put through in Wall Street in a single day than in any other part of the entire Western Hemisphere. But this gigantic business is now conducted on paper representing property and products. Wall Street is now the Clearing House for the entire country, the place where the movement of products and securities is carried on and where all the financial schemes are financed.

The actual population of this district is confined to the janitors and caretakers and their families, and yet every business day between nine and five it contains within its narrow gully like streets and its towering sky-scrapers hundreds of thousands of busy people, a congestion of population within a narrow area greater, in the opinion of travellers, than exists in any other part of the world.

T. W.

Jamaica, L. I.

LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

J. W., EVERETT, MASS.—"Meticulous" means timid, cowardly.

R. J. V., ARLINGTON, N. J.—Mr. Morris Eichman of your Socialist party ran upon all those capitalist tickets with the knowledge and consent of your party. When The People brought out the fact your S. P. press denounced it as a "Daily People lie" and tried to cover Eichman. Mr. Eichman then came out with articles in the West Hoboken papers (all of which were reproduced in The People) that gave away the snap. He there stated that his S. P. organization knew all about it, and he had acted with their knowledge. If he was subsequently expelled, that is no proof that he did not do as we charge—and you know it.

T. M. H., FIELDBROOK, CAL.—Distribute S. L. P. literature. That alone makes for sound education along political and economic lines.

E. V., PUEBLO, COLO.—The liabilities of the Bush Temple "headquarters" (alleged I. W. W.) are not less than $3,000 and may be higher than $5,000. Of this amount $200 are due to the literary department of the S. L. P., the Labor News, for literature ordered by "headquarters," delivered to them, sold and the proceeds pocketed. The debt to the Labor News would be much larger had the S. L. P. accepted the view that the S. L. P. should pass over to the "headquarters" its plant and other things, and go out of existence.

As to the membership, if at all over 1,000, there is not much more left over by this time. The policy of "headquarters," pursued for about a year, killed the organization.

G. F., SPOKANE, WASH.—Invest the money in S. L. P. literature.

A. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The report made by the delegate of the Bund to his organization after the Stuttgart Congress was that the language and posture of Hillquit on the Immigration Question was like a "knife that cut into our hearts." That report is published and may be got for 20 cents. The passage is on page 54. Hillquit should resign.

J. M. F., DU QUOIN, ILL.—Agitate, educate, organize! So long as the workers are in ignorance any crook can come along and lead them astray.

M. W., NEW YORK.—Not all the works of Balzac deal with the social question. Most of them do, in some way or other.

T. Z., NEW YORK—Roosevelt is now serving his first term. The previous three years he served only as the substitute for the unexpired term of McKinley.

N. O., NEW YORK—As stated last week, it is a waste of space to publish individual letters against the conduct of the Bush Temple "headquarters." Only official acts can be given space.

M. B., PASADENA, CAL.—Article was published in People of Sunday, Oct. 11.

J. M. B., GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.; J. F., THIENSVILLE, WIS.; W. W. S., NEW YORK; R. L. C., PHOENIX, ARIZ.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

S. L. P. ORGANIZATIONS, IMPORTANT NOTICE!

All Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and members are requested to send reports of the vote cast in their respective localities for the S. L. P. to the Weekly People office as soon as results are known. Wherever possible, telegraph returns. Publication of the Weekly People will be held over for one day to admit of giving as full report of the Election as possible in our issue of Nov. 7.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Monday, October 19, at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford.

Fred Lechner, chairman. A. Giergińsky absent.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The following communications were received, acted on and filed.

From Section New Haven, sending $3 for due stamps, nomination for N. E. C. member, report of J. T. Hunter's meeting, and regarding A. Gillhaus' tour.

From J. T. Hunter, New Haven, reported that he had a very successful meeting.

From Section Stonnington, they had a very good meeting in New London with J. T. Hunter as speaker; they distributed 100 Weekly Peoples, 100 leaflets; also reported regarding R. A. Smythe's expulsion from Section.

From Section Bridgeport, that they had a good meeting with J. T. Hunter as speaker, and regarding tour of Gillhaus, and ballots.

From Section Rockville, about J. T. Hunter tour and town election; 57 votes for S. L. P.

From Gustave Langner, Milford, regarding ballots and reporting distribution of leaflets and securing subscribers for Weekly People at Debs meeting.

From E. Singenwald, South Norwalk, regarding J. T. Hunter tour and ballots.

Bill of J. Marek ordered paid. Motion to adjourn carried.

Frank Knotek,
Recording Secretary.

JERSEY CITY GILLHAUS MEETING.

August Gillhaus, proxy for Morrie R. Preston, presidential candidate for the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at Libbetti Hall, corner of Central avenue and Bleeker street, THURSDAY, October 29, 8 p. m. Sympathizers and friends are invited. Admission free. Entrance to hall on Bleeker street.

Committee.

PLAINFIELD MASS MEETING.

August Gillhaus, proxy for Morrie R. Preston, nominee of the Socialist Labor Party for President, will speak in Trades Council Hall, 212 West Front street, on FRIDAY evening, October 30, at 8 p. m.

Everybody welcome.

BRONX RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Bronx Assembly Districts of the Socialist Labor Party will hold a monster ratification meeting on FRIDAY evening, October 30th, at Muller's Bronx Casino, Third avenue, near 154th street.

The speakers on this occasion will be Daniel De Leon, Henry Jager, and James T. Hunter.

Party members, sympathizers and their friends should assist in making this meeting a rousing success.

S. L. P. MEMBERS OF DETROIT, ATTENTION!

Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, has secured the large hall at 73 Gratiot avenue (2nd story), for its regular meetings for the first and third Thursdays of each month, and for every Sunday afternoon from 2:30 to 6 o'clock for general agitation and educational meetings.

Comrades who have lagged behind, the time for renewed activity has arrived. New members are joining at every meeting. We must make the most of the favorable conditions. The Socialist Labor Party is coming into its own; harvest time needs many hands. Be on deck!

H. Richter, Org.

NEWBURG OPEN AIR MEETING.

The Socialist Labor Party of Newburg will hold a campaign meeting SATURDAY evening, October 31, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

Readers of the Weekly People and friends are invited to attend the meeting.

FOR THE BAZAAR AND FAIR ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

To the individual members, sections and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party:—

Comrades:—The annual fall festival of Section New York will this year, as in the past, be held on Thanksgiving Day afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and 43rd street. The committee of arrangements is now negotiating with theatrical agencies for the purpose of engaging some star performers. An elaborate vaudeville program for the afternoon is assured. In the evening a grand ball will be given. Aside from that, a bazaar and fair will be held for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Daily People.

We write this appeal to call your attention to the fact that without your cooperation the bazaar and fair cannot succeed. We expect every member and sympathizer of the S. L. P. to aid us in making this affair a financial success.

Our time is so taken up with the campaign in this city that we have no time to present arguments why you should aid The People in the manner we are suggesting. Nor do we think it necessary. We are quite certain our members and our sympathizers understand the necessity of strengthening financially the Daily People. We want you to call upon your lady friends, your mothers, sisters and sweethearts to get busy with the needle. All fancy works that women alone are able to produce are eagerly bought up by our patrons at our semi-yearly affairs.

Articles that mere men can produce are also acceptable and are sometimes sold for almost as much as the beautiful embroidered and hand-painted pillows and other articles created by the women folks.

We can assure you whatever present you may send this committee between now and Nov. 26th next will be turned into cold cash on the occasion of our festival.

If you intend to help us please do not delay this matter. Whatever you intend to do, do it now.

We request you not to buy anything ready made for cash. Wherever it is not possible to make anything for this purpose and you feel disposed to send something, send the amount which you intend to spend instead. The reason for this is obvious. Instead of giving a profit to a capitalist and the committee work to turn the present into cash, you can simplify matters all around by remitting the amount which you intended to spend. But we prefer if you would use your efforts in producing something yourself or call upon the women folks to exercise their talents in that direction.

Cash contributions and presents are to be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place.

For the Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Secretary.

SOCIALISM BY McCLURE, IN GERMAN.

The splendid pamphlet, "Socialism," by McClure, recognized as one of the best "eye-openers" for beginners, has been translated into German, and the German Labor News Agency in Cleveland intends to put the translation into pamphlet form, providing advance orders for at least 800 copies can be secured. So far about 400 copies have been ordered. The price will be low enough that the pamphlet may be sold for about five cents. Party organizations located in towns with a strong German population, should order at once. The plates are ready and wait for the printer and as soon as there are orders for about 400 copies more the work shall be pushed and all orders filled. Send your orders direct to the Cleveland Labor News Agency, 1366 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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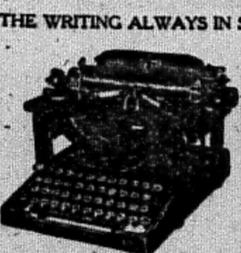

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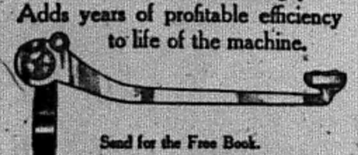

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THE TWO HUNTERS

JAIL IF YOU'RE THE S. L. P. ONE—APOLOGIES IF THE ANTI-IMMIGRATION MILLIONAIRE S. P. ONE.

James T. Hunter, S. L. P. Speaker, Not Allowed to Exercise Freedom of Speech Guaranteed by the Constitution until New Britain's Mayor, Thinking It Was Millionaire Hunter, Said "No Interference."

New Britain, Conn., October 19. — I must tell the readers of The People of a good one that happened when James T. Hunter spoke here on the 13th for the Socialist Labor party. A large crowd had gathered, and Hunter had taken the box when a police officer walked up, and forcing his way through the crowd asked Hunter if he had a permit. Hunter said yes, he had. The officer withdrew to the other corner and in a few minutes was joined by four other officers. After a few minutes council of war they rushed over and surrounded Hunter and one, acting as spokesman, said: "I want to see your permit." Hunter told him he would find it in the Constitution of the United States, and in the Constitution of the State of Connecticut. At this the police again withdrew, held another council of war, called up headquarters, and returning to Hunter told him he would have to see the chief.

Off to police headquarters Hunter went, telling Breuer, of Hartford, to hold the meeting, as he would soon be back, but many in the crowd followed to headquarters. When they got there the chief, William J. Rawlings, could not be found. Captain Paddy Lee said that the chief was at the Republican caucus, and a messenger was sent to find him, but the caucus had adjourned, and the captain told Hunter that he could not hold the meeting without a license as the city ordinances demanded.

Hunter asked Captain Paddy to show him where in the city ordinances it is provided that a license was needed to talk. The captain searched in vain for such a provision, and then, turning to Hunter, frankly told him that he was acting under orders and would not allow the meeting. Hunter then asked the captain if he had a copy of the State Constitution; he had, and invited Hunter behind the desk to look it over. In a moment Hunter had his finger on this passage of Section 6 of Article I., to wit: "No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press." Hunter read it to the captain and a dozen others, including a reporter of the New Britain Herald, who had just returned from the Republican caucus.

Turning to the captain, Hunter said: "Do you mean to say that New Britain is greater than the Constitution of the State? Your State proudly boasts that it was the first State to have a constitution giving its inhabitants the right of free speech and a free press, with political and religious liberty; and now in the twentieth century you presume to tell me that all this counts for naught? Well, then, let me tell you that I, for one, will not let a bunch of peewee reactionists besmirch the good name of Connecticut in that way."

Hunter then left to resume his meeting. In the meantime one of the readers of The People had met the mayor and told him that it was an outrage to break up a workingmen's meeting. That if it was a Republican, Democratic, or any other kind of meeting there would be no interference with it.

The mayor wanted to know who was the speaker and was told, "A Mr. Hunter from New York." Then the mayor showed great concern, and said that Mr. Hunter must not be interfered with, that he knew Mr. Hunter's wife, and his brother-in-law. The mayor was told that he must be mistaken, but he insisted that he had gone to college with Mr. Hunter's brother-in-law, and could not be mistaken. The mayor then wrote on the police department letter paper the following:

"New Britain, Conn., Oct. 13, 1908.

"Permit Mr. Robert Hunter to speak, corner of Main and East Main streets, this evening.

"G. M. Landers, Mayor."

The mayor handed the note to the person who had protested, and that individual rushed off to the meeting place, and flourishing the permit Hunter was allowed to go on. When James T. Hunter, the speaker for the Socialist Labor Party, took a glance at the permit afterward he smiled and said: "Look here, the mayor has mistaken me for the millionaire Hunter. They would have arrested me as the S. L. P. Hunter, they apologize when they think I am the safe and sane S. P. millionaire Hunter."

In his talk Hunter flayed the whole bunch, paying his respects to the police chief, who instead of attending to his duties was dancing attendance on the Republican caucus. He took up the old parties in turn, and did not forget Debs, the S. P. candidate, who, pretending to be a working class candidate, hasn't a word to say in behalf of an honest workingman who is imprisoned in Nevada, fearing that to do so would lose him votes.

S. L. P.

GILLHAUS IN RHODE ISLAND.

(Continued from page 1.)

they must get rid of the idea of one race fighting another, and wished that they were as revolutionary as the Japanese.

Preston's case was explained in full, and it was shown how some members of the jury were themselves jailbirds who were working in the interests of the mine owners to railroad an innocent union picket for exercising his rights.

Gillhaus explained the necessity of industrial unionism, and called attention to the fact that labor must so organize as to make sure that the fiat of the ballot will be respected. In concluding his excellent address, the candidate called upon his audience to join the Socialist Labor Party and become active members.

While Gillhaus was speaking a number of boys were giving out leaflets of the Socialist party. The Chief of Police refused to stop them, although he refused to allow the Socialist Labor Party to distribute its campaign matter. However, a large number of the Weekly People, containing the article by Gillhaus in "The Independent," were readily sold.

Providence, R. I., October 26.—August Gillhaus, Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke here on the "Square" to a very large audience. The meeting was also addressed by the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, Thomas L. Herrick. The other candidates of the Socialist Labor Party running for office in Rhode Island are: Lieut.-Governor, Thomas O'Neil; Secretary of State, Augustus Martin; Attorney-General, Oscar Kinsalas; General Treasurer, Everett I. Bowers; Presidential Electors, Peter McDermott, Chas. H. Dana, Bernard J. Murray, and Wolf Semonol.

Herrick spoke of his long service in the Socialist Labor Party; that the party stood uncompromisingly for the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange; and that the organization stood unflinchingly for the interests of the working class. He closed by introducing Gillhaus.

Gillhaus was somewhat hoarse from the hard campaign he has been making, but he held his large audience by the logic of his speech. The candidate showed the dependency of the workers upon their bosses, and told them that they are compelled to realize their helplessness when in the hunt for jobs. "The coupon clipper and the dividend taker don't want any man to work for them unless they can appropriate the wealth which the workingmen create, returning only a pittance as 'wages.' The census statistics, leaving out of consideration the high salaried officers, show that a wage earner receives but eleven cents for every dollar's worth of wealth created.

"After producing piles of wealth the vast number of people are compelled to live on the instalment plan, and there remain over 5,000,000 people unemployed and more in want of the very things that are rotting for buyers in the market."

Gillhaus took up the different political parties, and in coming to the Independence party he compared it to the Socialist party in the matter of immediate demands and bond issues. The speaker ably exposed the fallacy of "immediate demands" by citing an instance from Montana. The candidates for the state legislature had been pledged to "a fair day's wage." It was the craft unions who made this demand. The mine owners of course opposed the measure, but the legislature was hostile to the magnates. Then J. P. Morgan telegraphed to the mine owners to close down the Copper and Amalgamated mine, which was done. Thereupon a special session of the legislature was called and the requests of the capitalists acceded to, because the mine workers were starved out and their elected legislators had to sumbit. "But," said Gillhaus, "if the working class organize all the industries from bottom to top, take in all the workers into a great industrial union, they will be in a position to effectively oppose the telegrams of the Morgans, and carry on production for themselves. To organize in such a manner means to be able to make all your demands. But the Socialist party, the party of the 'great' Debs, leave you in the lurch on this vital matter. It dodges this important question."

The presence of Gillhaus was enjoyed by all who heard him. Many spoke in terms of the highest praise of his aiblity to present the position of the Socialist Labor Party. His meeting was a great success, a large sale of literature resulting after he finished speaking. Generous applause was given the candidate, and he had to shake hands with many of those present.

ANSWERS "PATRIOT"

"LET THE CAPITALISTS FIGHT FOR FOREIGN MARKETS"

Is Retort of Socialist Labor Party Speaker—Says Colonies Didn't Gain Freedom by Respecting Great Britain's Flag.

Philadelphia, October 20.—The Socialist Labor Party here is holding successful open air meetings. Last Wednesday night at Broad street and Columbia avenue there was an exceptionally large crowd, and considerable interest was shown by the audience. George Anton was the main speaker, and his indictment of the capitalist class went home.

The small business man was in evidence, and as usual made himself ridiculous. Anton told his audience pretty straight that the S. L. P. was not concerned about small capitalists and did not mean to fight their battles and assist them into the charmed circle.

One "patriotic" citizen wanted to know if Anton would fight for the flag and was told plump and plain, "No! Let the class who want the markets for their goods get out and fight for them. As for us, we will fight for our economic freedom from the class who exploit us and who exploit us whether we are patriotic or not."

This individual asked for the platform to reply to Anton, and when he got it he roundly denounced the S. L. P. as traitors and worse. The crowd gave him the laugh. Then he got hot and turned upon the crowd. After he got down Anton spoke for a few minutes showing how the worship of the flag was foolish, and how, if the American colonists had followed out any such course as the "patriot" advocated, we would still be under the British flag. The crowd was with Anton, the patriot got three votes against hundreds for the S. L. P.

Last Saturday night at 40th street and Lancaster avenue, the S. L. P. had organized interruption from the politicians. At this corner Anton has repeatedly challenged the politicians of any or all the other parties to debate with him. Up to the present the challenge has not been accepted. But the heel... came out in force Saturday to break up the meeting. They were not successful. The only result of their efforts was a better sale of literature than usual. The literature of the S. L. P. has been selling well and there were two additional names secured for the organization.

As election draws near the interest in the party's propaganda increases, and if things go along as they have done in the past few weeks we will surprise the undertakers who have made such a bum job of burying us.

One day last week an S. P.-ite proved the death of the S. L. P. thus: "You have no city ticket." If that is all that is required to prove that we are alive the proof may be forthcoming sooner than they will like it.

Sec'y. Agitation Committee.

WEEKLY PEOPLE OF NOV. 7.

Owing to the Weekly People going to press a day later next week to permit publishing of Election results, our readers will receive their paper later than usually.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE OF NOV. 7.
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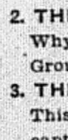

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